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Poetry.

FAME—AN ALLEGORY.

A temple in the morning light
Rose fair upon the mountain height,
And shot its turrets high
Against the vaulted sky.

The youth set forth with heart aflame,
Full armed with faith to write his name
Among the deathless great
Who conquer adverse fate.

He leaves his home with pouch and staff,
And answers back with easy laugh
The warning and distrust
Of those whose hearts are dust.

The mountain roads are hard to climb;
The solemn centuries of Time
Have pressed the wrinkles deep
On every rolling steep.

Wild hungry beasts crouch in his path
And slimy serpents hiss their wrath;
While from the trees the owls
Hoot, in black robes and cowls.

Then follows night, a pilgrim old
A miser, hiding the sun's gold,
His dark breast decked with stars
Won in celestial wars.

Still through the gloom the temple shed
Its radiance round the traveler's head;
But in its pallid light
His brown hair turns to white.

By colder winds his face is fanned,
He longs to clasp some friendly hand,
Or feel the welcome touch
Of lips that love him much.

At last the temple gates are won.
He enters in, his journey done,
Then sinks in blank despair
No living thing is there.

He cannot breathe the stifling air,
The light, a phosphorescent glare,
That round his path was shed,
Falls only on the dead.
—Theodore P. Cook in the New York Sun.

THE RING OF FAUSTUS.

There is a tale of Faustus—that one day
Lucretia the Venetian, then his love,
Had, while he slept, the rashness to remove
His magic ring, when fair as a god he lay;

And that a sudden, horrible decay
O'erspread his face; a hundred wrinkles wove
Their network on his cheek; while she above
His slumber crouched, and watched him shrivel away.

There is upon Life's hand a magic ring—
The ring of Faith-in-God, Life's gold of gold;
Remove it not, lest all Life's charm take wing;

Remove it not, lest straightway you behold
Life's cheek fall in, and every earthly thing
Grow all at once unutterably old.
—Eugene Lee-Hamilton.

THE RUIN OF THE YEAR.

Along the hills and by the sleeping stream
A warning falls, and all the glorious trees—
Vestures of gold and grand embroideries—
Stand mute as in a sad and beautiful dream,
Brooding on death and nature's vast undoing;
A spring that came an age ago and fled,
On summer's glory long since drawn to red
And now the fall and all the slow soft ruin,
And soon, some day, sweeps by the pillaging wind,
The winter's wild outrider, with harsh roar,
And leaves the meadows sacked and waste and thinned,
And strips the forest of its golden store,
Till the grim tyrant comes and then they sow
The silent wreckage, not with salt, but snow.
—Archibald Lampman in Scribner's.

Miscellany.

LAMP FOR SEALING LETTERS.

Silver, Roman in Design, Called Colonial, and Quite the Latest Fad.

While some conservative people have never given up sealing their letters with wax, it is only within a short time that fashion has decreed it the only proper way to fasten the envelope. Now comes a new fad in the shape of a most dainty silver lamp, which is to take the place of the tiny silver candlestick which holds the wax taper. The shape of the lamp is

THE NEW WRITING DESK LAMP.

so exceedingly graceful that the chances are every writing desk in the city will be adorned with one before the winter is over, and it will prove a most delightful Christmas present to bestow upon some girl who is now collecting "things" for her writing table.

The pattern is what is known as the colonial, but the shape strongly resembles the small Roman lamps. As yet it has only been shown in silver, but it will not be long before it will be reproduced in all the different materials that those trifles are made in. When the outfit is complete a silver seal is added to the lamp, but either will prove an acceptable gift.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Beginning Right.

Jones—"To-morrow will be the first Sunday of the year, and I propose to commence the next year by going to church."

Mrs. Jones—"You had better take me with you."

Jones—"What for?"

Mrs. Jones—"You may need somebody to identify you."—Truth.

Under Medical Restraint.

Tall Party—"Why, sir, if you were only my own size, invalid as I am, I'd—I'd pull your confounded nose for you!"

Ordinary-sized Party—"And I, sir, if my medical man hadn't strictly enjoined me to avoid excitement—I, sir, at this present moment, should be dancing on your chest, sir!"—Fun.

In the Witness Box.

Counsel—"Well, after the witness gave you a blow what happened?"

Prisoner—"He gave me a third one."

Counsel—"You mean a second one?"

Prisoner—"No, sir, I landed him the second one."—Fun.

What He Would Do.

"Look here," said the benevolent-looking man. "You have asked me for work every time I pass this corner for the last three weeks."

"Have I?" was the surprised inquiry.

"Yes, you have. And I have given you money once or twice. Now, what would you do if I offered you work?"

"What would I do? I'd take yer name an' address, an' den ef I found anybody dat wanted work, I'd sen' 'im 'roun' ter yer."—Washington Star.

Doubted the Bill.

One of the principal men in the bureau of printing and engraving had a somewhat peculiar experience in New York recently, says the Washington Post.

He had occasion to visit the metropolis on business, and after a stay of several days at one of the chief hotels, he called for his bill. When it was given him he tendered in payment a brand new $20 silver certificate. The clerk looked at it for a moment and then passed it back.

"What's the matter?" said the official.

"I can't take that," replied the clerk. "I don't think it's good."

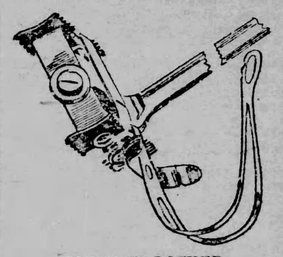
"Not good," exclaimed the official. "Not good! Why, man, I know it's good. I made it myself."

"Yes," said the clerk, "that's just what I thought."

A NEW PEDAL ATTACHMENT.

Foot Clip for Bicycles That Locks and Unlocks Automatically.

Among the mass of new inventions for the general benefit of bicyclists is a toe clip. Riders have, as a rule, been skeptical regarding toe-clips, for the majority of them, while having one or two good features, are defective from the fact of being stationary and



TOE CLIP—LOCKED.

requiring considerable practice to secure the feet properly on the pedals without bending the clip.

This new toe-clip has several good features. The construction is such that when the pedal is not in use and hanging downward the toe-clip swings out of the way, so that the pedal may be caught by the rider's foot without any attention being paid to the clip.

The instant the foot is placed upon the pedal the clip flies up into position, where it locks firmly, and when the foot is removed from the pedal it turns with the clip on the under side, the mechanism immediately unlocks of

TOE-CLIP—UNLOCKED.

itself, and is at once ready for further use. By the use of this clip, the side guards on the pedal may be dispensed with, as the clip is provided with a metal strip which acts as a guard, and which can be made wider or narrower, to suit the rider's foot.

The clip can be readily adjusted to fit almost any make of pedal. The construction is very simple, having no parts to become disarranged or get out of order, and the weight is only three ounces.

OVERHEARD IN THE STABLES.

An Episode of a Bicycle Ride Cleverly Narrated.

Scene The storage room for bicycles—midnight.

No. 40—A gentleman's wheel, high frame.

No. 41—A lady's wheel.

Forty—I am awfully tired. That was a hard run they gave us this evening.

Forty-one (petulantly)—And it's all the fault of your master. Before he came I had a nice, easy time here in the shade, and got to be quite chummy with the grooms and the horses.

Forty (patronizingly)—Oh, it's a cinch riding with a lady wheel. When the boss and I are alone we are scorchers—but since I've been down here with you we've simply loafed along nice shady lanes and stopped at pretty brooks and regularly dawdled away the time.

Forty-one—Why, you just said that we'd had a hard ride this evening!

Forty—That's different. (Confidentially) Say, my dear, something must have happened to-night. They never said a word to each other for the last ten miles, but raced home as hard as they could go in the moonlight. My sprockets fairly ached.

Forty-one—And I broke a spoke. (Meditatively) Well, I think I could guess what happened.

Forty—You always know too much. (Conciliating) What happened?

Forty-one—Do you remember when we stopped on the top of the hill that overlooks the ocean, and the moon rolled out of its golden tube? When they leaned up against the fence, you went to sleep, but I listened.

Forty (gruffly)—You did not hear much. For a week they've been very stupid company—just keep looking at each other out of the corners of their eyes, and hold hands going down hills. I'm going to give them a spill the next time they try that game.

Forty-one (spitefully)—Don't be too fresh, or you may get sold, and sent away from me. I overheard him say something about buying a tandem in October.

Forty (startled)—What, a tandem! Why, he simply detested riding with a woman until we came here; said that they always wanted the best road and crept along like snails.

Forty-one—Well, my mistress changed his mind for him. Do you ever catch him going out without her now?

Forty (regretfully—No, puncture him! (Which is the worst swear word a bicycle can use.) What did they say, anyhow on the hilltop?

Forty-one—I only caught little bits of it, for the tree tops were making a sighing noise, but I think he was in a very bad humor and she was having fun teasing him. I know her moods from her eyes. This time she was in for fun, and did not care how she hurt him.

Forty (indignantly)—He's too good for her—can do twelve miles an hour all day.

Forty-one—What did they say? Oh, he looked sort of silly, and made some remark about the moonlight brightening up the whole dark ocean just as her smile brightened up his gloomy life.

Forty—The hypocrite! He never had a better time in his life than for a year past—long before he ever met her.

Forty-one—You need not worry. She saw right through him—looked at him sort of saucy like and said, "It's a pity about your gloomy life. You look so pale and thin! (He weighs 180 and is as red as a lobster.) Why don't you try real work for a change? It's a better kind of sunshine than my smile, which I simply wear for everybody because I have white teeth."

Forty (ringing his bell)—She hit him there. He hasn't done a stroke of work since his governor died and left him a fortune.

Forty-one—Then he did get mad! He swore that he would prove to her yet that a man was not necessarily a fool because he had money; that all brainy men did not wear spectacles and bowl clothes; that a fellow who went in for athletics and sport in addition to a moderate amount of work was a better combination to tie to for life than a thinking machine with great ideas and a bad digestion.

Forty—Good for the boss! There's something in that.

Forty-one—Oh, yes. She admitted it, but said that the trouble with him is that he does not belong to either class A or B. He's in class C, that plays all the time and never works.

Forty (laughing up another hill)—Pretty clever little woman that, if she can't ride up a big hill.

Forty-one—Then he said she was a cruel, unthinking girl, who put on airs because she had gone to college—but he vowed by the great white moon that he'd marry her yet, and make her respect as well as love him. "I never told you I loved you!" she said, with a little break in her voice—and just then she jumped in the saddle and rode me home, ten miles, like a mad witch.

Forty—And they never spoke a word in the whole ten miles. That settles it—no tandem in ours.

Forty-one—Don't be too sure. Just as the groom led us down the lawn, I saw her in the moonlight turn on the top step, and say demurely, "Wouldn't it be great fun to ride a tandem on a night like this in October down the valley of the Loire!" And he caught her hand and said, "You are a witch, but I love you!"—Life.

Only Way Out.

"Why," demanded the court, "did you kill your wife?"

The defendant's head sank upon his breast.

"We were both opposed to divorce," he faltered.—Detroit Tribune.

POKER WITH $1,000 CHIPS.

A Game at Which Money and Life Were Both Lost.

"The biggest game I ever sat in and the one by which both money and life were lost, was in Phil Golden's place in the rear of the Tabor Grand opera house in Leadville," says a man who has made a barrel of money in Colorado mines. "There were five men in the game, all pretty high rollers, excepting perhaps myself. The players were H. A. W. Tabor, owner of the Little Pittsburg and Chrysolite mines, and his partner in the Clarendon Hotel, W. H. Bush; Dick Dillon, discoverer and half owner of the Little Chief mine; John Arbuckle, half owner of the Morning Star, Evening Star and Waterloo mines; a man named Louis Cohen, who was at the head of the syndicate that bought the London mine on Mosquito range, on which the Hungarian count put up the big windmill and spent $250,000 before he quit, and myself.

Each man bought $10,000 worth of chips at the start, with the whites at $25, blues at $100, reds at $250 and yellows at $1,000 each. We played the old-fashioned game of poker, where the dealer antes and you can pass your hand and come in again if the pot is opened. The modern jackpot had not yet been introduced into poker. The players all had plenty of money and liked a stiff game. The ante was $25, and the game ran along with varying success for all, except Cohen, who won steadily and was perhaps $5,000 winner when the play of the game came up. It was Tabor's deal, and Cohen, who sat at the dealer's left, went a hundred blind. Arbuckle straddled, making it four hundred to draw cards. Bush skinned his hand and came in, as did Dilion. I dropped out, as I didn't have a pair. Tabor got in, and when it came to Cohen he made the blind good and made it $500 harder to play. Arbuckle stood it and so did Bush, Dilion and Tabor.

"When it came to drawing cards Cohen stood pat; Arbuckle drew two to three sevens and caught two tens. Bush took one card to four hearts and caught his man; Dillon took one card to queens and eights and didn't fill, and Tabor caught a nine spot drawing to nines and tens. It was Cohen's first say, and he bet off two yellow chips. Arbuckle swelled him three yellows with his seven full, and Bush called him with his flush. When it came to Tabor he studied awhile, pinched his cards close to his breast, and then whooped her up for five yellows more. Cohen shifted about in his chair as though very nervous, shuffled his chips in and out, getting them all mixed, and then began to count out his chips and slide them into the pot. In counting his chips he apparently made a mistake and counted a yellow for a white chip. While all the others interested noticed the mistake nobody said a word. Cohen put in all his chips and bills enough to raise Tabor's bet $15,000, as he said, but he had, in reality, by the mistake raised it $15,975.

"The players all knew that Cohen would play a bluff on deuces or a bobtail flush as high as he would a full hand or better, so that the fact of his having stood pat did not cut any figure in the play. Arbuckle called promptly, putting up $20,000, knowing that he had nearly a thousand the best of it, besides holding a full hand, and having an even chance to win. Bush hesitated awhile and then threw his hand in the deck. Tabor, besides holding a nine full—a very good hand in such a game—and knowing Cohen's weakness for bluffing, was also after that extra yellow put into the pot by Cohen, and as the opportunities for catching the wily fellow napping were rare indeed, he was not slow in putting up his cash.

"'I've got a nine full,' said Tabor, throwing down his hand face up.

"'That let's me out,' said Arbuckle; I've got a seven full.'

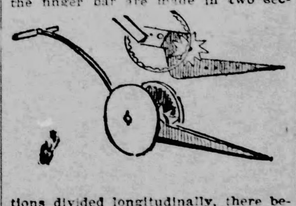
"'Vel,' said Cohen, as he raked in the pot, 'I've got four aces. You fellows t'ought I didn't know dot yeller chin was mixed mit dose vites up. I t'ought you dink dot, un' I know I couldn't lose him mit four aces ven ve don't play shtraights.'

"When the game close I was about even, Cohen was away winner, of course; Tabor was stuck pretty deep, as was Dillon, and Arbuckle, besides losing a lot of cash, owed Bush $11,000. Out of that game and that debt there grew a quarrel which ended in Arbuckle being shot in the back on Harrison avenue one night, and Bush narrowly escaped hanging."

FOR CUTTING VINES.

A Machine for Both Amateur and Professional Gardeners.

The illustration represents a machine adapted to cut off parts of any creeping vine or for trimming or cutting off runners, and it may be carried close to the plant to cut off desired portions without injuring what is left, the cutters being also readily adjustable and easily accessible for sharpening or cleaning.



At the forward end of the machine is a sickle bar finger adapted to travel on the ground, and the body and the finger bar are made in two sections divided longitudinally, there being in the rear part of the finger bar and the forward part of the body a longitudinal opening where the cutters are located.

The ground wheel at the left hand side of the machine has an internal gear and is fast on the axle, the opposing wheel being removable, while meshing with the internal gear is a pinion on a shaft carrying a stellated cutter wheel, whose teeth are sharpened on a bevel to meet the cutting edge of a cutter adjustably secured in the left hand wall of the longitudinal opening, the upper edge of the cutter being flush with the upper surface of the finger bar of the machine.

The stationary cutter may be adjusted or removed as desired, and in case the vines might be damaged by the passage of the machine in its ordinary shape the removable wheel may be taken off, bringing the cutters near the trunk and precluding the possibility of injuring the standing portion of the vine.

Reason for Worry.

"You ought not to worry so much about that boy every time he gets out of your sight," said the young man's father.

"It shows how thoughtless you are that you don't worry about him," was the maternal response.

"I don't see why."

"When you left home he was going to play football wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And his route takes him over two grade crossings."

"I believe it does."

"And the first thing he did when he got outside the door was to light a cigarette."

"I saw it."

"And yet," she concluded, with a world of scorn in her voice, "you tell me not to worry about him!"—Washington Star.

At the Dentist's.

Young lady (timorously)—Who was that screaming just now?

Dentist—Don't be alarmed; it was a patient who was being treated free of charge.—Journal Amusant.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S MOTHER.

The mother of Governor William McKinley lives at Canton and is now eighty-six years old. She is greatly devoted to her illustrious son and is very proud of him, and in turn he spends as much time at the old home as is possible. She is confident that yet greater honors will be bestowed upon her son. Governor McKinley's mouth and chin resemble his mother's

A SULTAN'S MOTOR WAGON.

Modern Science Builds a Costly Carriage for an African Prince.

The Sultan of Morocco, eager like most semi-civilized potentates to surround himself with the marvels of modern science, has had a motor wagon constructed for himself in France. We talk about our own appreciation of scientific wonders, but it is probable that they cause more real and lasting enjoyment in the breasts of the people who never can hope to comprehend their workings. The Sultan of Morocco, for instance, must derive more satisfaction from this horseless carriage than if he were an American. The picture of his carriage is copied from an article in the current number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

MOTOR WAGON FOR THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

FORTY FRENCH IMMORTALS.

Centenary of the French Academy Founded by Richelieu.

The Institute of France celebrated its centenary from the 23d to the 26th of October, says Harper's Weekly. Richelieu established the Academie Francaise in 1635, but the French Institute, which included that academy and three others—those of physical science, moral and political science, and the fine arts—dates from the third Brumaire of the year 4. During the first empire the Academy of Moral and Political Science was suppressed, but a new academy of scholarship and archaeology was created under the title of Academie d'inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Afterward, in 1832, the suppressed academy was revived, so now there are five in the institute. At present the French academy has forty members, the Academy of Sciences sixty-eight, the academies of fine arts and of moral and political science forty each. Each academy has also a number of membres libres. The French academy consists entirely of French writers, and elects no foreign members; but the other four academies elect from six to ten foreign members apiece, and from forty-eight to 100 correspondents. To be chosen a foreign member of the French Institute is reckoned the highest honor that can be conferred on a man of learning by his brethren in France. It is a distinction that was conferred, as will be remembered, on the late Richard Grant White.

All foreign and corresponding members of the institute were invited to its celebration. The exercises included various receptions and meetings on the 23d, 24th and the 25th, a banquet on the evening of the 24th, a representation at the Theater Francaise on the afternoon of the 25th, and a visit on that day to the Duc d'Aumale at Chantilly. Of the foreign members of the academies of political science, inscriptions and physical science the seniors are respectively Mr. Gladstone, Professor Max Muller and Lord Kelwin, and the senior foreign member of the academy of fine arts is Verdi. Such names as these give one an idea what an extraordinary gathering of wise men the institute's centenary saw.

Japan's Dancing Mice.

There have been found in Japan some mice that have been the subject of a good deal of zoological discussion. These creatures are white and black, as a rule, but have shadings of brown and pale yellow. When the baby mouse first begins to walk, it exhibits the tendency that characterizes the peculiar breed. After moving a short distance it begins to turn round and round, increasing in rapidity until it spins almost like a top. This waltzing, for it is nothing else, amounts to a mad dissipation, being kept up for some minutes without stopping. There will then be a pause for a few seconds, when the dance begins again. These creatures waltz almost all night, sleeping in the daytime. Sometimes they dance in couples, whirling around and keeping the most perfect time; three or four have been known to dance together, two forming an inner circle and the others dancing around the outside. The smallness of the circle they take may be imagined from the fact that they will spin for hours under an ordinary tumbler of the but brief intervals of rest.—New York Ledger.

Took His Death Mask.

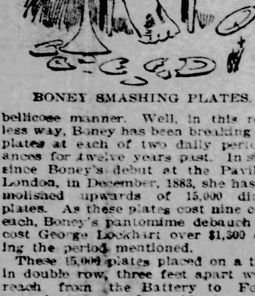
There were a number of pathetic incidents connected with the death of Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author of the national hymn, "America." He had made an engagement with Cyrus Cobb, the sculptor, to sit on the following Monday for a bust. On the appointed day Mr. Cobb went to the studio to await the coming of Dr. Smith, and, taking up a newspaper, for the first time since Saturday evening, found that he had died. Therefore, on the day that Dr. Smith was to sit for his bust, the sculptor went to his house and took his death mask.

A SMASHING RECORD.

Boney Has Broken 15,000 Plates During the Past Twelve Years.

There are some interesting statistics relating to the plates that Boney, the clown elephant, breaks in the cafe pantomime "From Cafe to Police Station," at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, says the New York World.

Those who have seen this extraordinary bit of comedy have noticed that when Boney simulates drunkenness she smashes two plates in a most



BONEY SMASHING PLATES.

bellicose manner. Well, in this reckless way, Boney has been breaking two plates at each of two daily performances for twelve years past. In short since Boney's debut at the Pavilion, London, in December, 1883, she has devoured upwards of 15,000 dinner plates. As these plates cost nine cents each, Boney's pantomime debauch has cost George Lockhart over $1,800 during the period mentioned.

These 15,000 plates placed on a table in double row, three feet apart would reach from the Battery to Forty-second street, and would give every member of the National Guard, every police officer, every fireman and every letter-carrier in New York city a plate from which to eat. As these plates are nine and one-half inches in diameter they would make a pile, if stacked one upon another, nearly twelve thousand feet high, or over 21 times higher than the Washington Monument.

If Boney should go on breaking plates to the end of her natural life, which in an elephant is over 200 years, she would break over $30,000 worth of crockery. So it will be seen that a clown elephant with plate-breaking proclivities is rather an expensive luxury.

Another Way of Looking at It.

A sulky little girl was being entertained by a friend, a middle aged woman unused to children, who nevertheless was doing her best to arouse interest.

"Oh, look at puppy," said the hostess, "just see how nice and clean she is. See how she washes her face."

The small one cast a contemptuous look toward the domestic pet. "She ain't washin' her face," she remarked at last, "she's washing her paws and wiping them on her face."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Afraid.

Will—If you are so much in love with that little angel, why don't you propose to her?

Gus (moodily)—I have seen both her father and mother, and I can't be sure that she won't grow to look like one or the other of them.—New York Weekly.

Our New Serial Story.

BOB BURLEIGH'S FARM

WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE TOLEDO BLADE BY RICHARD MALCOLM STRONG.

CHAPTER XIV.—ROB.

When Rob Burleigh found himself the owner of the farm, one straight line of action stretched out before him, and nothing but death itself could bar him from his purpose. While he could not say like the Roman Emperor that he found the farm brick and would leave it marble, he could and would say that the farm, which he found a bush pasture, should be the best in the state, for he was determined to make it so. The debt was to be taken care of first. Hunger and cold—everything was to be endured until that was wiped out.

He could not put much reliance on Tom. He had never liked the farm nor farm work; and Rob was not surprised when he dropped the ax for the billiard cue. One thing he was determined upon: if Tom remained at home he must do his share of the general support. That he early and distinctly stated when the two were on their way to the woods on that first morning after the farm life began.

"It is going to be a long, slow pull, Tom, this farm; but it is for you, if you will have it so, as it is for all of us. Of course, the chances are all against father. There will probably be a few weeks of bracing up, and then there will be the old discouraging relapse, and mother's white face. The fact that the home is mine now may keep father a little longer where he should be, but whether he stands or falls, mother has nothing to fear, for I'll tell you, Tom, father isn't going to trouble her any more. Whatever you and Dolly do to help things along is yours, and some day when there is an evening up each shall have what belongs to him, so far as I can make it so. For some time—it may be years—we must work together; anything and everything for mother—and for father, too, if he will. Then, when that is over, each comes in for his share of whatever there is. Dolly has started in splendidly, as I knew she would; and that binding shoes was a help from the start. This wood is going to set us on our feet bye and bye, but for more than a year, Tom, it is going to be uphill work without much coming in the shape of money; and I sometimes wonder if we can stand it. Once the wood begins to go to market, we shall begin to keep our heads above water; and here goes for an early start!"

Tom didn't commit himself, Rob noticed, and bye and bye, as we have seen, he put by his ax for an easier way of getting a living. Of course, the trouble which had followed his foolish home-leaving was in itself a set-back; but if the young man had learned his lesson so early, and could be contented to settle down at home, it was for the best, after all; so he determined Rob, with all another end. Dolly to cheer him and help him, and with his father to hope for, kept bravely at his lonesome work in the woods.

As the days went by and John Burleigh showed that his turning point had come, and that he had turned in the right direction, a great anxiety was lifted from them all, and when the old tavern was deserted, and the evil-minded keeper had passed from his work to his reward, harm from that quarter was wholly removed. The farm from the first took the man's time, and he gave it his undivided attention, and from the first spring day the work of restoration went on. We have already seen how the trimmed orchards were early made ready for the work before them, and by the time the fields were ready for the plow, the long-neglected farm, from southern boundary to northern limit, was bright with the promises it would endeavor to fulfil.

The woods, however, were not the young man's only study, nor his ax the only implement of industry. From the first the little west room in the attic had been settled upon as his mental workshop, if no one else wanted it; and when that was found to be the case, he went up there one rainy day and went to work. It had been bethed already, and getting one of the white boys to bring over his mortar-board and trowel, he had the work done before they left it. A hole was cut into the big stone chimney, a modest little air-tight stove was put up, and that very night, long after the rest were asleep, the young student was at work with his book. Before winter set in he had the coziest den in the county—such rooms were not common then—and before the winter was over he had the farm mapped out after the most approved authorities, including the family, with the proposed improvement plainly indicated. 'Lish Eddy was called in as an expert, and while much that he proposed was not always to the purpose, his ideas often helped out wonderfully the development of the main design to make Burleigh Place productive as well as beautiful.

Care was to be taken in the woodcutting to save the trees sheltering the farm on the north, the limit in that direction. To the west a hill-way hill lifted its rocky shoulder against the sky, where a grove of maples coquetted daily with the sunset, where the woodbine clambered over the rocks and the columbine swung in the sunshine its golden-hearted bells. The orcharding began with the northern pasture and encircling the farm buildings, and the east reached to the verge of the pond, an idle piece of pool and mud, which Dolly from the first had decided should be turned to practical account. The southern limit of orchard ended in a wet meadow and a pasture where the long lane wound from highway to farmhouse, hemmed on the west by meadows here, and there by apple orchards. That was the farm which the busy family were to change into a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The first difficulty the young farmer encountered was the subject of accounts. He wanted to keep track of his financial standing. If more was coming in than was going out he wanted to know where it came from, and if the reverse was true he wanted to know that. In other lines of business it was common to ask at what price goods could be put upon the market with a fair profit. Why could he not do the same with the farm, and know, for instance, how much it cost to make a pound of butter with everything taken into account—the amount of money invested, the cost of labor at regular rates, everything, in fact, which entered into the production of that article. He asked the farmers for the information to little purpose. Even Saul Daniels, the leading farmer in the township, told him that was something he would have to give up. He did not, however. He bought a book and learned what there was in it about bookkeeping. Then he made the acquaintance of a practical bookkeeper at the mills and learned from him how to apply bookkeeping to farming, and after that the matter did not rest until he knew not only what it cost to produce a pound of butter but as well what an ear of sweet corn could be sold for and a bunch of vegetables. It was a hard row for him to hoe, and one longer than he supposed when he began it, but when the task was done it was the basis of prosperity. The

which came to him, and it may be questioned to-day if many a [illegible] could not follow with profit Rob Burleigh's example.

Dolly, as we have seen, began to do what she could with the hens and the eggs. It was not a matter of throwing out a little corn night and morning, and once a day gathering the eggs, and then you have made the trial know that such hopes and care end only in failure. When the question of sex must be taken into account and the plans and schemes of the feathered female understood and circumvented by sister of a higher order of intelligence to be determined, but true is that no secretive hen ever laid her nest from the watchful Dolly, no motherly turkey ever succeeded in deceiving her tireless keeper, and never a duck quacked exultingly over a brood, hatched without the knowledge and consent of that same brilliant maiden. It was an unending care; it called for wearisome and disagreeable work; but it paid. No lawless foot ever scratched the forbidden soil of the garden; no senseless mother-turkey ever drowned her brood in rain or dew, and even the guinea-fowl, famous for moping and staggering out of an early existence, seemed to have a private understanding with Dolly with an abundance of both chickens and eggs—an abundance, let it be said, here and now, that became an early and an important item in the development of the farm.

The little Jersey which 'Lish Eddy drove up the lane in the early days of the Burleigh farm proved to be the mother of a long and noble line. Here, too, care told its own delightful story. "We are testing one theory," was John's remark as he came in from his barn one day. "We can't overfeed M'lindy, but if it is true what the books say, that care is equal to a critter's fodder, the Jersey's coming out all right. I give her a little feed and a likely calving night and morning; Dolly gives her a dab every time she goes out; the boys take a turn at it every chance they get; and mother slips out every once in a while to keep her hand in. If care counts it will tell on the next generation, and I'm looking for the likeliest calf in the whole Jersey lite.

The prediction was fulfilled. The calf was an acknowledged beauty, and from that simple beginning came the choice butter which in a few summers after made the Burleigh brand the best in the "gilt-edged" market.

When the first few but precious butter-balls were ready, Rob and his mother went down to the village together with them. They met with a ready market, but not at the regular market price. It was the first grass butter of the season, and the Burleigh farm grass was at least two weeks ahead of any other, and the early butter must be paid for accordingly. One or two eager customers refused to purchase when the high price was named, but it was finally sold only to those who were willing to engage for the season. This meant only first-class custom and secured it, and at the start taught the farm folks this valuable lesson: first-class produce will invariably find first-class customers—the only class who know a good article and are willing to pay a good price for it.

Rob's going meant more than mere butter selling. It was the beginning of a well thought-out plan. These regular customers, regularly served, would want something besides butter. Early garden stuff would soon be called for, and even then the farm was doing its best to forward the interests of the busy workers. There was no difficulty in securing customers in advance for that, always with the proviso "if it's fresh and good."

So with the butter the new business began with Rob. He found a great demand for milk, "good honest milk, you know, that won't look and taste as if it didn't know what cream is." To meet the demand Rob had a talk with Saul Daniels, and engaged from him what Jersey milk he needed. He paid a fancy price for it, but he received a fancier one, and it paid, in money in the first place; but better than that in strengthening the idea of dealing only in the best and receiving only rich returns. It was cash from the start—another important item to be put down—and this did more than anything else to hasten a coming prosperity.

To the butter and the milk were added whatever the farm produced. Dolly's hens responded generously to the demand, and the eggs, always fresh, were not only called for and waited for, but they secured a better price because they were fresh and clean. As the season advanced, and he had more to sell, Rob's route lengthened. Every day the vender of the fine garden stuff became more widely known, until from the weekly butter day, the business expanded into the daily trip. Not only were John and Tom busy with caring for and gathering the produce, but others were called in and regularly employed, and, as 'Lish Eddy said, "about every body in th' neighborhood 's up t' their eyewinkers 'n work."

This went on with very profitable returns until the growing season was over, and then the orchards began to look conscious. That "Jinny ton" that looked always as if it was trying to climb over the wall, began it—a poor, little scrub of an apple-tree that was looked down upon by every respectable apple tree in the whole orchard. John's first impulse was to cut it down; but its scrawny branches seemed to clutch the wall so, as if it was clinging for its life, that he trimmed it carefully and loosened the sod that was packed firmly about the hole, and left it "just to see what it would do." It began to show him the minute the frost was out of the ground. The lion which Mardi came in with had hardly got through its roaring, when there was a very suspicious green about the

the bleating lamb followed the rough month [illegible] were flower buds on the despised "Jinnyton." It made the most of the early start, and dog days had begun to reign no sooner than the apples on that tree ripened. These were promptly placed in the market wagon and the returns from the orchards from that time on helped largely to increase the income of the determined workers, as well as to keep them busy until the time came for carting to market the then seasoned wood.

It is a matter of regret that all of Dolly's enterprises did not succeed. Her bees were a failure. She liked them well enough, but the king-birds had a stronger liking for them than she. The moth found its way into the hives; and she found that the ant is not averse to a little honey nor backward about helping himself. She made the discovery, too, that while the busy bee can make honey it can fight as well, and that the battles of the bees more than anything else prevented that commercial prosperity she had been hoping for.

The strawberries were nothing to boast of. Some few dishes that first season found their way to the home table, but as Mrs. Burleigh had predicted, strawberries, like everything else, must have [illegible] care to yield [illegible] that farm had [illegible] strawberries. The

hotbed was a success. From the first it seemed to understand what was required of it, and went faithfully to work to realize its expectations. So, then, when June had almost gone, the other suite of rooms at the west end of the house, neat, cool and dainty with its sensible furnishing was thrown open one evening to Alice and Annie Marvin—they must come from good old New England stock with that name—who had come from the city to occupy them for the summer, and the country girl who had seen nothing of the ways of the world outside the farm began the interesting study at the moment of the young ladies' arrival. Speech and manners and dress found a devoted student in Dolly, and as the summer wore away, it was easy to see the change which was taking place in her life.

This change was not confined to Dolly. Tom, quick to see and as quick to imitate, was the first to be affected among the "men folks." Rob was too busy, he thought, to mind what was going on, but somehow there was something in the womanliness of Alice Marvin which seemed to impress him deeply. Jobs was supposed to be beyond the impressible age, but the old-time deference to woman-hood, now that he was himself once more, which the most punctilious of old-time fathers had taught him, took away something which might have been called familiar. Mrs Burleigh was simply "dear, kind, motherly Mrs. Burleigh," whose face had lost its bitterness in the sick chamber of Jake Able, and in its place had come that something which tried to guide the anxious brush of Raphael as he painted his Madonna and hoped in pencilling the circle above her head to portray the divinity he could not otherwise express. Only once ever after was the old vengeful spirit manifest, and that was when the papers were offered to her, which contained the executed conditions of Jake Abel's will. "His money perish with him," she said. "He meant it kindly, but it could only curse. It is Mrs. Abel's—not mine. Let her have it;" and the evil whose shadow had darkened her life so long vanished forever.

It would be a pleasing task to follow the growing prosperity which came to the Burleigh farm, and made it the pride of the neighborhood and of the town; but the story can be told in a single sentence. The plans made by the young farmer in that little west chamber den were carried out in letter and spirit. Even Dolly's ideal landscape was surpassed, and whether the springtime, or leafy June, or autumn in royal array sauntered through the fruitful fields and the pleasant meadows, there was the beautiful farm to charm and delight the eye of the beholder. It was not easy task to secure that picture and years were needed for its accomplishment, but it was done.

That waste between the old house and the road, an eye sore always to the passers-by was drained and yearly afterwards sent to the barn the best butter that the farm produced. The long lane at the time I came to know it was a row on either side of alternate elms and maples. Some walls and stone heaps disappeared and the fences were taken down so that the eye from the road rested upon grass and grain and garden in the growing season, and the clustered farm buildings in the centre of the mare half hidden in orchards, and beyond them a stretch of pasture edged by the woods and sky. The long neglected pond was reclaimed, and when the day was fair it was easy to follow with the eye the rill which laced the hillside as it found its way from the rippling [illegible] the brook that started the foot of the hill.

That is the pleasant story of the farm. The story of the inmates is pleasanter still. John Burleigh lived to redeem his wretched life, and the blessed woman who endured and suffered and clung to him was proud of her husband once more; and the sweet face where years of memory had left their cruel traces was softened now and did not need the penciled ring of flame to tell of the saint still living on the earth.

"You never liked the farm and when he concluded to stay there no longer, he found his fortunes with the proprietor of the village store and became thrifty and exemplary citizen of the community.

Dolly, always a success, followed no uncertain course. The summer boarders opened to her a world which she determined to enter, and before many years went by the name of Dorothy Burleigh was announced as one of the honor students of her class at a famous Eastern female seminary.

'Lish and M'lindy—not her boyish namesake—remained at Stone-bottom until the store was given up for lack of custom, and the entire chair in that emporium went at vendue to the highest bidder; and then the pair were wanted on the Burleigh farm, the one to help outside and the other to act as housekeeper in the new house, for neither John nor Rob at all liking the old home better, were willing to make a change.

Then one glad day when the happy summer was "knee deep in June" and birds and bees and blossoms with wind and sun and winding stream had taken happy counsel together for the rarest summer day, Rob's ponies were seen to turn into the early lane, and there was a hurried gathering of the family at the new house to welcome the owner of Burleigh farm on his home coming. "Mother" of course was the center of the group that stood on the broad veranda, framed with the honeysuckle and the rose; "father" was at her side, now every inch a man; Tom and his wife whom 'Lish had prophesied that Rob would some day marry—a baby in her arms—stood next to John. Dolly and her doctor, who had come to take her home with him was next to "the mother in Israel," over whose shoulder M'lindy's beaming face was seen; while 'Lish stood on the edge of the grave, drive to take charge of the ponies. A moment later the carriage was at the steps and Annie Marvin, a bride, in spite of protest from the eager Dolly gave her first kiss to the smiling mother. Then there was a general greeting of hands and lips where none were forgotten, for when 'Lish exclaimed "Here I be!" the glad girl bounded down the steps "in' kissed me b'gosh 'n hard 's she did the rest on 'em!"

Then the wide door of the farm house received them, and the new life which began that day under the happy roof-tree was a fitting ending to the years of early hardship and trial which had gone so long in the little shop, still standing just down the road.

THE END.

Easily Arranged.

They are telling the story in London that the impossible American in Paris alighted at a hotel to find it absolutely full, says the Argonaut.

"I have nothing," expostulated the host, almost tearfully, "no thing. The first floor is taken by the King of the Ostenders, the Queen of Montgalio occupies the second, the Duke of Coconpolis is sharing the third floor with the Caliph of Port Said, and the Crown Prince of Nova Esperanza is sleeping on the billiard table. As for myself, I

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Story of the Indian, by George Bird Grinnell, is a handsome volume and full of interest. It does not pose the Indian when has been very meagerly done before—studies him as a being with a soul, with emotions and passions like the rest of mankind. The stories are clearly and concisely told, and the whole history good for the American to read. We have reached the period when as a people and a nation we can well afford to do justice to the savage owners of our broad acres, in all things. The book will create a new interest in the minds of the thoughtless multitude, and broaden out their hitter feelings. It is the first volume of The West Series to be edited by Rapley Hitchcock, one who is thoroughly familiar with life in the Great West. The initial book gives great promise for the series. It is prettily illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Company, New York city. ($1.50.)

Fables and Essays is the production of John Bryan, of Ohio. It can be said of this book, right here, that it possesses distinctive features. What about his fables and essays? You never read anything like them in your life. Some of them you will remember as long as you live—not for the moral involved, but for the queer stories that are told. Published by The Arts and Letters Company, New York.

Eunice Quince, a New England romance, is Dane Conyngham's latest book. The work has merit in its character drawing and its strongest feature is in the portrayal of the more homely characters of the story—the village celebrities, the coterie waiting for the afternoon mail, and the actors introduced in the little kitchen romance. The old conditions of family pride in the character of the heroine, the inferior hero, and the satisfactory conclusion, make the plot, so that it is the atmosphere of the New England life which gives the story its value. Published by Lovell, Coryell & Co., New York city.

Boys' Life of General Grant, by Thomas W. Knox, is a valuable contribution to history for the young people. The book is charmingly written, in a clear, simple style that will alike interest mature minds as it will those of children. It makes up 420 pages and is finely illustrated. But what is best in the book is its clear and accurate history, which catches the very spirit of the period it covers. Its first chapter opens with a brief statement of the ancestry of Grant and his birth; the last closes with his death and a nation in mourning. It can not fail to interest the youth, and will give him an insight into the character of a truly patriotic American which will be a not soon to be forgotten lesson. Published by the Merriam company, New York city. (Cloth $1.50.)

The Days of Auld Lang Syne, by the distinguished Ian MacClaren, is a recent publication of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. It is a picture of the lives of the simple Scotch farmers of Drumtochty—the attachment to the rented lands on which families live generation after generation, the struggles with landlords, and incidents of the peculiar social and religious life of a quaint, but delightful people.

The Lottery Ticket is a story of a Massachusetts lad, Weber Lockridge, who more than fifty years ago went up to Boston to make his start in the world. He was but 15 years old, and having lived in the quiet and clean atmosphere of Brookford, surrounded by the influences of a Christian home, he was an easy mark for the first evil influence that crossed his pathway. This came in the person of [illegible] bank clerk from his old home in Brookford, who came to Boston [illegible] on business for his [illegible] was first discovered, and next pointed out to him the [illegible] of the theater, [illegible] in new clothes, [illegible] edge for [illegible] attachments offered [illegible] and [illegible] tive in the tempter's robbery of the Brookford bank. Loss of his position and the great sorrow of his mother were his punishment, but at the same time his rescue. The story is delightful for the quaintness of its description of the people and places and manners of that early day, and should do good to every youth who reads it. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Stolen Souls is the striking title of a volume of tales by William Le Queux. Without stooping to inquire the reason of the title, it may be said that the contents of the book are intensely interesting, because of thrilling incidents related, and exceedingly charming because of the manner in which they are told. The trusted correspondent of a great London newspaper is sent into different countries of Europe upon many delicate and dangerous missions—particularly into Russia during the Nihilist plotting against the czar—and these tales relate so many of his encounters with remarkable persons and situations. Published by Frederick A. Stokes company, New York.

The fiftieth volume of the Century, containing the numbers of the magazine for the last six months, has appeared. Perhaps the most notable feature of the volume is Prof. William M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon." In this work there are many admirable illustrations, including not only reproductions of famous paintings, but also many drawings made for the work by French, English and American artists. As usual, the volume is handsomely bound. Century Co., New York city.

Aftermath, by James Lane Allen, is the second part of A Kentucky Cardinal, and yet quite complete in itself. It is a little volume just enough to occupy the reader during an hour or two of leisure. Two young people betrothed and then married, both lovers of nature, spending the summer months in the woods, among the squirrels and the plants and wild flowers—what could be more delightful? The story is told in an earnest way, and the enthusiasm of the author gets into the heart of the reader. It is charmingly written and published in pretty form by Harper & Brothers, New York City.

Beauty for Ashes, by Kate Clark Brown, is a story of real life written with considerable strength and with a curious underlying thought which goes through like a thread to the end. Arena Publishing Co., Boston, cloth 75 cents; paper, 25 cents.

The numbers of St. Nicholas for the past year have been issued in two handsomely bound volumes. There are to be found some of the most popular books of the year for children. Among them are Palmer Cox's irrepressible Brownies on their tour through the Union; Howard Pyle's brave Jack Ballister, who got the best of Blackbeard's piratical crew; Albert Stevens's Chris and the Wonderful Lamp; Elbridge S. Brooks's A Boy of the First Empire, and the Quadrupeds of North America, by W. T. Hornaday. There are also many articles that are written especially for girls, and even the interests of the very little ones are provided for in the pictures and jingles. In a word, these are excellent books for children, and those who receive them as Christmas presents will surely be delighted. New York City.

Hill Crest is a well written domestic love story by Mrs. Flewellyn. The scene is laid in an American country town, and the interest centering in the family of an Irish-American of the farmer class, consisting of himself, his four motherless girls, poor but proud, and an old maiden sister-in-law, who live in Hill Crest, as their old homestead is called. Arena Publishing Company, Boston. Cloth $1.25; paper, 50 cents.

The Snows of Yester-Year is a novel by Wilhertine Teters. The trouble with the story is that though well written it is too somber, too morbid. (The Arena Company, Boston. Cloth $1.25; paper 50 cents.

Old Boston, with etchings and text by H. R. Blaney is a series of handsome etchings commemorative of old [illegible] in revolutionary days. The etchings [illegible] ve been made from pencil [illegible] en on the spot, and are [illegible] eed in half-tone, full-page [illegible] th a clear, concise text of [illegible] upon the opposite page. [illegible] include many of the historical [illegible] marks which remain with [illegible] ent day, as well as many [illegible] been swept away by the [illegible] gress. Here are given [illegible] many styles of architecture from [illegible] stately mansion of colonial [illegible] to the humble dwellings with [illegible] quaint overhanging upper story, [illegible] so numerous in Boston, but not [illegible] rare. Many of the buildings [illegible] been destroyed within the memory [illegible] of the present generation, notably [illegible] e Hancock House, the Old Feather [illegible] Store, the King's Head Tavern, [illegible] c., of which excellent illustrations [illegible] are given. Among the views presented [illegible] are the old State House, Faneuil [illegible] Hall, Lamb Tavern, birthplace of [illegible] Paul Revere, Sheafe House, Liberty [illegible] Tree, Green Dragon Tavern, birthplace [illegible] of Cotton Mather, old Boston Theater, [illegible] Boston stone, Newman [illegible] ew on State street, Christ [illegible] d South church, Old Province [illegible] Hse, Boston in 1768, etc. It is a beautiful book in its print and [illegible] binding, and should be marked as among [illegible] handsome gift books. It is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

An Old Fogy, by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, [illegible] e author of several very good n[illegible]ls, is a story of the South since the war. A family living upon the old plantation which had been heavily mortgaged is driven forth into the world without money. The father [illegible] the soul of honor, and though [illegible] has a brother, a rich banker in Brooklyn, who professes to be willing to help him finds it hard to get along. His son and daughters have to meet an entirely different life from [illegible] old one, and it is their experiences that make up most of the story, which is with some sadness, still a very pleasant one to read. The Merri[illegible] Company, New York city.

My Sister Henrietta is a glowing tribute paid by the great Frenchman, Ernest Renan, to his sister whose love and devotion he has here rendered immortal. It was written and published in 1862 for the family and friends and with no intention of giving it to the public. In a codicil to his will Renan, in 1888, gave permission for its publication after his death. It has been received in both France and England with great interest and pleasure and now appears in America. It is written with all the charm of the great author. Published in pamphlet form by J. S. Ogilvie, New York city.

The fifth volume of the History of the Jews, by Professor Graetz, which has come from the publishers, covers the time from the Chmielnicki Persecution in Poland 1648 C. E. to the present time 1870 C. E. Some of the chapters are described as follows: Settlement of the Jews in England and Manasseh Ben Israel; The Sceptics, Spinoza and Sabbatai Zevi; Light and Shade; General Emancipation of Judaism, and after the Awakening of Independence and the Science of Judaism. Of course, the work is written from a Jewish standpoint, and it is well worth a careful reading by both Jew and Gentile. The author is a gentleman of wide culture and well-fitted for the work he is doing. Vol. VI. will have for some of its principal features a portrait and a memoir of the author; a chronological analysis of Jewish history; a new and complete index of the five volumes; a series of maps illustrative of the history at different periods. It is brought out by the Jewish Publication Society of America, 1015 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Politics and Patriotism, by Frederick W. Schultz, is a treatise which has for its object the arousing of an interest in politics in the better class of people, those who have allowed themselves to be absorbed in industries and personal affairs to the exclusion of any idea of obligation to the people at large. The volume is published by The Arena Company, Boston. (Cloth, gilt, paper, 50 cents.)

A Man of Two Minds, by Francis Lynde, is quite appropriate to the season being a prettily told story, beginning at Christmas time. The hero is represented in the not very favorable light of a man who does not know his own mind, but later on he discovers it to his own satisfaction and that of others. It is published by the Merriam Company, New York.

In the Ship and Shore Series No. 2 comes in a very handsome volume Reuben Stone's Discovery or The Young Miller of Torrent Bend, by Edward Stratemeyer. It is the story of the efforts of a young man to retrieve the fortune of his father and himself. He is a brave fellow and meets with many adventures which are very interesting, but out of which after many perils he comes with flying colors. It is published by the Merriam Company, of New York.

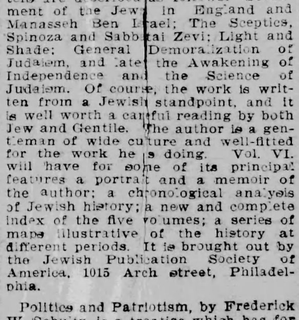
Essie is a romance in rhyme by Laura Dayton Fessenden, which is illustrated by J. H. Vanderpool. It is a bright and pleasing story. The heroine is a typical American girl wooed by an English aristocrat—not for her money; in that lies the novelty. The story is told very simply and charmingly, with 16 handsome illustrations by Vanderpool. It is among the pleasing gift books. It comes from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston.

In the Carnation Series comes The Gypsy Christ and Other Tales by William Sharp. They are well written but full of gloom and horror.

Another volume belonging to the series is The Sister of a Saint and other Stories by Grace Ellery Channing.

A third is Black Spirits and White, a Book of Ghost Stories by Ralph Adams Cram. A fourth has the title of The Gods Give My Donkey Wings, by Angus Evan Abbott. These are published in tasteful form by Stone & Kimball, Chicago.

Macaire is a melodramatic farce by Robert Louis Stevenson and William Louis Henley, an association of names that could not fail to attract attention. The scene of this play is laid in the courtyard of the Au-



Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

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A BOSTON GIRL'S LIFE

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[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Is there anything more truly pathetic than the cry for help that springs from the anguished heart of a young girl—a beautiful girl who sees ahead only suffering and uncertainty?

But oh, what joy and gladness her young heart pours forth when she realizes that her dreaded enemy, the blasting influence, is gone,—banished forever.

This sunshine and joy is now the happy portion of Miss Florence ——— of Beacon Street, Boston.

She often tells of her suffering from the suppression of the menses. The pain was excruciating. The doctors, instead of removing the cause of her ailment, plied her each month with morphine to prevent convulsions; but the trouble was permitted to exist.

When she could endure no more,—prostration was imminent and future hopeless,—her family procured a bottle of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, which, surprising to all, rapidly and permanently cured her.

In writing to Mrs. Pinkham, pouring forth her gratitude and happiness, she says: "Oh! that I could make every suffering woman try your valuable medicine! How they would bless you!"

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THOMAS G. SHEARMAN THUS ACCOUNTS FOR HER CONFESSION.

Says She Obeyed Mr. Tilton's Will Though Absent—Her Denial.

The present tendency to attribute unusual or criminal actions of individuals to hypnotic influence is applied not alone to notable cases of today, but its believers are beginning to turn over the files of memorable cases in which puzzling motives were involved, and attach hypnotic addenda to the records.

The most recent example of such application is that of the famous Tilton case, which aroused so much discussion twenty years ago, says the New York Herald. Thomas G. Shearman, who was Henry Ward Beecher's counsel in the trial, and his warmest friend, is reported to have said in a private conversation, while traveling in the West recently, that the contradictory features of that memorable case were fully explained by the modern research into the mysteries of hypnotism. The confession which Mrs. Tilton signed after the trial, during which she had asserted her innocence, and the one which she afterward repudiated, Mr. Shearman says was attested while she was under the influence of the power which Mr. Tilton exerted over her. This peculiar power, he says, had been recognized by those who knew them, and that Mrs. Tilton had been noticed to be visibly affected at the mere sight of Mr. Tilton across the street, even though he was apparently not conscious of her presence.

This strange power had been tested, he said, when, on one occasion, Mr. Tilton asserted in the presence of a number of friends that he could cause Mrs. Tilton, then at a distance and in her own home, to obey his will. The host requested that Mr. Tilton should require her to leave her room, to which she was supposed to have retired, go down to the library and select a designated book, then return to her room. Mr. Tilton afterward proved that Mrs. Tilton had obeyed the mental command to the letter.

Mr. Shearman said last evening that he had known both Mr. and Mrs. Tilton for many years, and had seen them at almost all hours of the day and night, and that he had no doubt whatever that Mrs. Tilton had been all her life under Mr. Tilton's hypnotic control.

"It has been evident to others than myself," he said, "and there is only one of even the opposing counsel, Judge Pryor—who was not eventually convinced of Mr. Beecher's guilt—whom I cannot now say anything specific about the case, and will not unless a revival of the discussion were opened by some one other than myself. If it were ever brought to light, however, I believe it would be evident that the whole affair grew out of hypnotism on one side and insanity on another."

To the question as to whether he thought Mrs. Tilton was conscious of this influence, he replied: "That is a specific case, and I do not wish to say, but I believe it is usually true that a subject is at first conscious of the influence, but grows gradually into the riability to recognize outside direction or to resist it until it is broken by the voluntary or compelled act of the [illegible] With regard to the thought transference or the exertion of hypnotic power at a distance, I believe it is possible, not only between [illegible] of a city or between cities, but across the ocean." Mr. Shearman declined to say, however, whether he would apply this statement to the relationship between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton, who is now in Paris.

Mrs. Tilton has lived in her little home far out on Pacific street in Brooklyn, "in quiet seclusion for nearly seventeen years," she said last night. Her hair is white, and as she entered the room she waited helplessly for the sound of a voice to direct her to the location of her visitor. "I am almost blind," she announced in a sweet, gentle voice. "A cataract has completely obscured my right eye, and the left has almost gone." When asked about her imputed subservience to hypnotic influence, she replied:

"It is entirely untrue. I know nothing about hypnotism, spiritualism or any allied belief. I have no faith in it. I do not believe I have ever been subjected to any such influence. I do not believe in it."

When asked about the experiment in which she was reported to have obeyed Mr. Tilton's hypnotic power over her, she said: "I know of no such incident whatever, and had never heard of it."

In reply to the question about the existence of such a power in Mr. Tilton, she said: 'I do not think it existed. In Mr. Tilton's relations to the household I believe that quite the contrary was true." With regard to her signature to the confession, which was said to have been obtained under such pressure of hypnotic suggestion, she said: "It is altogether untrue," but would add no more except that in that connection "an intricate tissue of nineteenth century falsehood has been woven."

The point was one upon which she was obviously sensitive, and she was reluctant to enter into detailed discussion of it. It is altogether untrue that such a thing as hypnotic influence was in any way connected with it," she said, as she rose gently and, going to the door, in a soft, low voice, said "Good night."

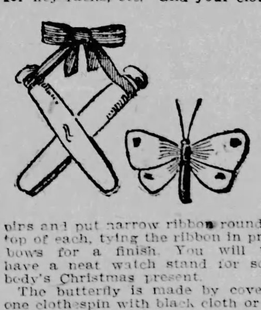
Kidney and Bladder.

[illegible] give sufferers from kidney and bladder diseases, pain in back and rheumatism good advice, and that is to send for free treatment of Alkavis to the Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth ave., New York. Alkavis is a wonderful remedy, and will be sent to you free and postpaid, if you send your name and address.

WITH CLOTHESPINS.

How to Make Simple Christmas Presents That Are Pretty.

Some time ago a photograph frame made of clothespins was described. Here are two other ways in which to use these simple materials. Take two pins and cross them by slipping one through the other and fasten them together in the center with a small gilt hook such as you can buy at any hardware store and which are used for key racks, etc. Gild your clothes-



pins and put narrow ribbon round the top of each, tying the ribbon in pretty bows for a finish. You will then have a neat watch stand for somebody's Christmas present.

The butterfly is made by covering one clothespin with black cloth or velvet, using tissue paper for the wings and horse hair for the antennae. Heliotrope with gilt spots makes a beautiful insect. If you prefer you can make the entire butterfly of black velvet in which case the wings should be spangled.

DOES THIS MEAN A HARD WINTER

The Hudson Bay Wolves Coming South in Great Droves.

Recent dispatches from Chamberlain S. D., told of the unusually large number of wolves in that vicinity and on the cattle ranges west of the Missouri river. Reports from many other portions of South Dakota show that wolves were never so plentiful as they are at present, says the Chicago Herald. Serious loss has been experienced by the stockmen in the western part of the state, and even in the eastern part depredations are constantly increasing.

The wolves are not the common coyotes, but are the large timber wolves, and most of them that have been killed are monsters. They are capable of overpowering a 2-year-old steer with apparent ease. At one point in the northern part of the state seventeen wolves were recently counted in a single pack feeding on the carcass of a horse. Since the settlement of the country no such thing has ever before been known, and a gray wolf has always been a rarity east of the Missouri river.

There must be a reason for this sudden influx of dangerous animals, and old trappers who have spent their lives in the wilderness have an explanation for it. They say that the wolves come from the extreme north, away up in the woods of Alberta and the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and that the migration is the result of that mysterious and unerring instinct which sways wild animals. This southward migration of the wolves, according to the trappers, is always said to presage a severe winter and a phenomenal snowfall which will prevent the animals from obtaining food in their customary haunts.

While this visitation of wolves may not be particularly enjoyed by the stockmen it is believed to be a good sign for the husbandmen. In their opinion it means that the ground the coming winter will be covered as in the memorable winter of 1880-81, to a depth of four or five feet in snow, and when the snow melts in the spring the country will be inundated with a deluge of water which will soak the sub-soil to a great depth, fill up the old lake beds, and thus insure favorable crop seasons.

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Bella—I hear that you have joined the ranks of the Bloomerites.

Clara—Not altogether; you see I always ride in the outskirts of the city.—Roxbury Gazette.

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Old Graybeard—It's a pity to keep such a pretty bird in a cage.

Mrs. De Style—Isn't it a shame! How perfectly exquisitely lovely it would look on a hat.—Tid Bits.

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Mrs. Perry—Yes, dear.

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"Indeed! What dress did I have on?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

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Another Man.

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Singleton—Yes; her father.—Tid Bits.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

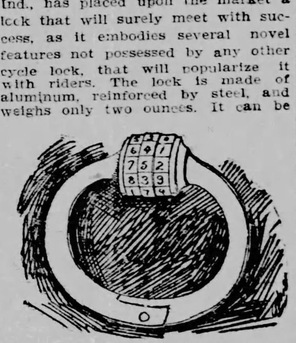
Tournament of Roses.

Pasadena, Cal., is to have a tournament of roses next New Year's day.

A NEW CYCLE LOCK.

Which Has Several Features That Will Make It Popular.

A lock company of Indianapolis, Ind., has placed upon the market a lock that will surely meet with success, as it embodies several novel features not possessed by any other cycle lock, that will popularize it with riders. The lock is made of aluminum, reinforced by steel, and weighs only two ounces. It can be



locked to the sprocket, chain, frame and several other parts of the wheel.

The lock works with a combination, no two combinations being alike. No chains or keys are required and the combination can be made so that it can be easily opened in the dark. The accompanying illustration will give an accurate idea of the new lock.

LUNCHEON AT A SODA FOUNTAIN.

A New Form of the Quick Lunch Is Attracting Attention.

Something like a new form of the malignant quick lunch begins to attract attention. It is a development of the soda water fountain, says the New York Sun. Soda water long ago ceased to be the most important drink dispensed at such fountains, and for some years nourished liquid foods have been added until now, at length, men minded to make their luncheons light, or to stay themselves for the long interval between luncheon and a late dinner, find great comfort in the soda fountains.

Clam juice was one of the nourishing drinks earliest placed upon the list of the soda fountain. Extract of beef in various forms has since been added, and various drinks that are reputed to be at once foods and stimulants are also dispensed. Above all, eggs have come to play an important role at the soda fountain. A fresh raw egg, well beaten, is nourishing and easily digested. It is now served in eggnogg, in coffee, hot or cold in bouillion, and with several of the so-called phosphates. At some fountains there are free crackers to be had with the egg compounds.

The egg phosphates for a long time were alone at the soda fountain, but they never attained a great popularity. Coffee and egg came later and soon reached great popularity. This drink when served hot is topped with a frothy spoonful of whipped cream. At busy fountains with only one attendant the cream is kept ready whipped, and whipped cream has become a feature of the milk shops. Bouillon and egg with three or four crackers makes a very nourishing light luncheon for those dyspeptics that believe themselves unable to work after a substantial mid day meal.

It is even possible nowadays to make up a luncheon in courses at the soda fountain. It begins with some light hot drink designed to promote digestion. Then comes one of the egg preparations as the main feature of the meal, and a nice cream soda or a milk punch as dessert. The whole costs 25 cents or less. Persons still unsatisfied may add coffee with whipped cream. This liquid meal is doubtless no more unwholesome than the pie and milk luncheon of some thousands.

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A TERRIBLE THOUGHT.

Frances—Oh, mamma! are you sure Santa Claus knows my name is spelt with an e; it makes me so worried.

Mamma—Why, what's the matter, my dear?

Frances—Because if he thought it was spelt with an i, he might bring me boys' toys for Christmas, and that would be terrible.—Harper's Round Table.

Parental Solicitude.

Visitor—I notice everybody calls your son Major. He seems rather young to have risen to that rank, but I suppose Mr. Brown (of Georgia)—It's his Christian name, sah. I gave him the name so he couldn't be handicapped all his life by lack of a title, as I have been, sah.—Chicago Tribune.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These all attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

AFRAID OF A GUN.

Justice Johnson's Dog Was Not a Good Hunter at Last Accounts.

Justice Os Johnson, of Hoovers station, recently purchased a hound at a supposed great bargain, says the Rochester, Ind., Sentinel. He was a likely looking hunter and from the length of his ears and scope of his mouth he promised much enjoyment for his owner during the coming winter. But he acted shy of a gun and Mr. Johnson took him out to see what he would do. The dog acted very much afraid and carried his tail down under his body like he feared a tin can attachment. Coming to a dilapidated wire fence Johnson decided to shoot his gun off, but first took a piece of the wire and fastened it to the hound's collar. The other end of the wire was fast to a piece of fence post, everything being in readiness, the justice pulled the trigger. Bang went the gun and the trouble set in. The hound howled one mighty bawl and then commenced running 'round and 'round Mr. Johnson, sawing his pants with the barbed wire until they were chopped to pieces clear up to the knees. Then the collar broke and that's the reason Os Johnson isn't walking on cork legs.

Tickets Are Transferable.

The supreme court of Maryland has decided that the purchaser of a berth or a section in a sleeping car has the right to give another person the use thereof if he leaves the car before it reaches the end of the trip for which it was bought. A passenger secured a section, rode in it for part of the trip and then sold his section to another passenger, he leaving the train. The second purchaser was refused the use of the section by the conductor of the car and was ejected, whereupon he brought suit, with the above result.

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BABY'S COMING.

Nature intended that every woman should look forward to the coming of her baby with joy and hope, unclouded by anxiety. Almost painless parturition is quite the usual thing among uncivilized people. Even in our own country it occasionally happens with women in robust health and good condition. It ought to be the rule instead of the exception; and it is a fact that a very large proportion of the usual pain and suffering may be avoided by looking after the mother's general health, and specially strengthening the particular organs concerned in parturition.

Many mothers have been brought through the trying time almost painlessly by the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It prepares the system for delivery by imparting the organic strength and elasticity which the mother specially needs; shortens the time of labor and of confinement; promotes the secretion of abundant nourishment for the child and fortifies the entire constitution against the after period of depression and weakness. It's use should begin in the early months of gestation—the earlier the better.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of *Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y.*, says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th, I had a twelve-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I never had an after-pain or any other pain. This is the eighth child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

Mrs Fred Hunt

CHEAP WARES FROM JAPAN.

Great Quantities of Showy Pottery Produced for the American Market.

An auctioneer sat in a great ground-floor room surrounded by glaring pieces of Japanese pottery, great and small, while placards outside advertised the hour of the sale and the excellence of the wares, says the New York Sun. It was long past the time to begin, and only half a dozen men and boys, apparently hired for the occasion, sat on the benches reserved for bidders. At the arrival of each newcomer the auctioneer announced that the sale would soon begin.

A stranger who came in and joined the auctioneer about the glaring quality of the goods, presently spied an acquaintance who is an expert in pottery.

"You are right about these things," said the expert in a tone intended not to damage the business of the auctioneer. "What you see here is Japanese work, specially made for the American market, and mostly trash. It goes all over this country, and, being showy, sells against cheap undecorated ware of home or of European manufacture. We at home can make medium grades of most kinds in competition with the world, at least so far as the home market is concerned, but in many lines we can make neither the best nor the cheapest. Twenty-five years ago Japanese flimsy things as these were produced in Japan. When the social revolution overtook Japan great quantities of fine pottery and other works of native art came into the market and reached Europe and America. Some of this was exquisite in quality, for the feudal families were often liberal patrons of art, and several artists would devote their time for years to the creation of beautiful objects for their patrons.

"It was not unusual for years after the social revolution for experts in this country to be able to pick up beautiful Japanese pottery at auction. When, however, the Japanese discovered the popularity of their goods they began to manufacture cheap things by wholesale for this market. They imitate crudely the old-fashioned artistic pottery of their own country, they imitate the European models, and strangest of all, French pottery is sent to Japan in the white to be decorated, because china painting of fairly good quality is cheaper in Japan than in France. So now one rarely finds treasures among the auctioned Japanese wares, and the cheap Japanese china is used the country over. Here and there you may pick up a good bit of color in frank imitation of old ware, but well worth having at a moderate price. These auctions are common about the holiday times, when persons with little taste or technical knowledge are looking about for Christmas presents

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Metronome.

L. B. T., Monument City, Ind.: You should obtain a metronome through some music dealer. It is a pendulum whose center of oscillation is beyond the point of suspension, and driven by clockwork. The box has on it a graduated scale of figures numbering from above downward. The pendulum bears a sliding weight, and is graduated with marks corresponding to those on the scale behind it. The numbers on the scale correspond to the number of beats per minute. Modern composers mark their compositions with the time. Thus, if a piece of music is marked with a half note sign, the equality mark, and then 80, it means that if you set the sliding weight at 80, and put the metronome in motion, the pendulum will vibrate once to each half note in the bar.

New York Election.

J. A. G., Cedar Lake, N. Y., asks: "Will you please give the number of votes cast in the recent election in the state of New York, in each of the following parties: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and state how it compares with the vote of 1892?"

The ballots cast in November, 1894, for secretary of state of New York, were returned and canvassed as follows:

John Palmer, Republican	601,205
Horatio C. King, Democrat	551,069
William B. Smith, Prohibition	25,259
Thomas Pellens, Social-Labor	21,497
Tadeus B. Wakeman, People's	6,916
Defective, blank, scattering	23,104
Total	1,189,021

The vote of the state of New York was as follows for Presidential electors in 1892:

Harrison, Republican	609,359
Cleveland, Democrat	654,868
Bidwell, Prohibition	30,190
Weaver, People's	16,429
Wing, Social-Labor	17,956
Total vote	1,368,145

Elgin Butter Market.

J. J. A., Wapello, Iowa, writes: "Do the prices of Elgin, Illinois, butter govern prices of Chicago and New York markets? And are there parties in New York state, who manufacture gilt edged butter, which they contract at $1 per pound to hotels, etc., which would exceed the price of Elgin butter? If so, why?"

The price of butter depends, like that of everything else, on supply and demand. Elgin is the center of a great butter-making section, and the selling point. Orders come there from wholesale dealers to buy butter. If the demand is brisk as compared with the supply, prices go up; of the reverse, they decline. The price there, of course, has its influence on the prices of butter elsewhere, in the same as the price of wheat in Chicago has its influence on the price in Liverpool.

There are, in the vicinity of New York and every other one of our great cities, farmers who understand that the way to get high prices is to furnish a better article than can be had on the market. Some furnish butter of gilt-edged quality, and have contracts with the hotels, clubs, and high-priced restaurants to furnish it at a price much higher than the market rates. The same is true of fruit, chickens, eggs, potatoes, and many other things. Such men make money by being honest, and by furnishing only the best articles. Cheating never pays.

The Armenian Massacres.

E. J. V., Husted, Col., writes: "Will you please inform me as to the relationship sustained by the Armenians toward the Turkish government as subjects? Do they pay a yearly tribute or not? Also what provocation did the poor Armenians give to the Turks to call for such murderous attacks and inhuman atrocities?"

Armenia was once an independent monarchy, and at various times was subject to other kingdoms. Alexander the Great conquered it, and for 164 years it was ruled by governors subject to the Greeks. Afterward it was independent until A. D. 428. After that, for about 200 years, Armenia was subject to the Persians. In A. D. 637 the Arabian caliphs invaded it, and made it tributary. The Armenian kingdom became extinct about A. D. 109, and its career as a nation was extinguished.

Since 1375 the portion of Armenia where the recent massacres took place has been a part of the Turkish empire, and governed exactly as are all other portions. The empire is divided into vilayets, under governors-general, who generally have the rank of pasha. Each vilayet is subdivided into canjaks, or districts, each under a governor; these into cazas (circles), under lieutenant governors; and these into nahiyes (communes). All these officials are appointed by the Sublime Porte. The Armenians form but a small proportion of the population of Armenia. The remainder are Turks, Kurds, and of other minor races.

The root of the trouble is that the Armenians are Christians, the Armenian church being a branch of the Eastern church, and dating thus back to the early centuries of Christianity. The Turks, Kurds, etc., are Mohammedans, and the massacres are simply because of the fanaticism of the religion of the latter.

Receiving Presents.

W. S. T., Winona, Ind., asks: "Is it proper or prudent for a young lady to receive valuable presents from any young gentleman to whom she is not engaged?"

Certainly not proper. She may accept flowers, but nothing else. All presents of any value should be from blood relations, not from strangers.

Legacies From Abroad.

M. L., Washington, W. Va., asks: "How shall I find out whom to write to for information concerning a legacy in Germany?"

Write to the lawyers who have the matter in charge. If you do not know who they are you will have to go yourself, or send a lawyer in whom you have confidence. There is no official whose duty it is to attend to such things, nor does this come within the scope of the duties of American consuls abroad.

Gold and Silver Dollars.

F. B., Fairhaven, Wash., asks: "Is there any known method of keeping gold dollars and silver dollars at par, unless they be regarded as money in law, and not as metal in the market?"

The only value gold and silver have as material for money lies in their value as metal in the market." If the law gave actual value, then it would be altogether better to stamp bronze or copper "one dollar," and thus be enabled to furnish an unlimited amount of money.

There is no possible way of keeping gold dollars and silver dollars at par, when both are given the power, in law, of unlimited legal tender, as long as putting into each as much metal as will be worth a dollar in the other. That is, the gold dollar must have as much pure gold in it as will sell, as bullion, for just one silver dollar—no more, no less; and to have as much pure silver in the silver dollar as will sell for a gold dollar—no more, no less.

Our Indian Policy.

J. G. S., Corry, Pa., asks: "Will you please tell me the Indian policy of the government at the present time, and also give briefly the good results of that policy?"

The policy of the government with the Indians is to keep them on reservations, on which they are allowed to hunt, fish, etc. Each Indian receives support from the government. The aim is to get them to take land and farm it, and so to become self-supporting. Schools for Indian children are maintained by the government on each reservation, and promising boys and girls are sent to Carlisle, Pa., and to Hampton, Va., where they are fully educated and taught various occupations.

The Moon's Movements.

W. T. S., Cameron, W. Va., asks: "Why does the moon rise an hour later every evening, and why do we see it in the far North sometimes? Does the moon have any effect upon climate?"

The moon travels entirely around the earth in her orbit in a little more than 29 days. Her motion is from east to west; hence she rises later every night, by the distance she has traveled westward within 24 hours.

The moon appears, to the observer, to have an irregular course through the sky. She is sometimes seen, when full, well up toward the zenith, and sometimes low down in the Southern sky. This is chiefly owing to the inclination of the earth's equator to the ecliptic, and partly to the inclination of the moon's orbit to the ecliptic, so that during half of her orbit she is south of the sun's annual path, and during the remaining half north of it. The points where she crosses the ecliptic are called her nodes. The one at which she crosses to the north of it is called her ascending node, that where she crosses to the south her descending node.

The moon and her motions have no effect upon climate, and none whatever upon the weather. The belief that she has is an old-time superstition, which all educated people abandoned long ago.

The Bank of Venice.

F. J. Martinsburg, Neb., writes as follows. His letter was mislaid, and has just come to light: "Will you kindly give a few points regarding the paper money history of Venice. Points that will be of interest in view of our present financial agitation?"

The Bank of Venice, said to be the first regular bank in Europe, was founded in 1157, and owed its existence to wars, and the necessity of the Venetian government obtaining the means for conducting them. Having exhausted all other means, the government resorted to a forced loan from its wealthiest citizens. It organized the chamber of loans, which by degrees was changed into the bank of Venice. Funds once deposited in this bank could not be withdrawn, but could be transferred by their owners to others on the books of the bank. Bank credits thus became the means by which all money business was conducted, as was necessarily the case. That is to say, drafts or bills of exchange were used instead of money. So great was the confidence of the business public in the system, that in its credits—represented by the drafts of those owning funds in its permanent deposits—often sold at a premium over coin. This was because the coins in circulation were largely worn, and a great proportion were of various other countries, and of uncertain value. The bank existed until the overthrow of the Venetian republic in 1797, by the French revolutionary army.

We know of no other facts applicable to the situation in the United States. The lesson the bank of Venice teaches us is the advantage of bank credits in place of light-weight coin or paper money liable to depreciation—a lesson many people in the West seem slow to learn.

We infer from your question that some crazy Populist theory is being bolstered up in your section by some distorted reference to the bank of Venice. If so, we will be glad to have you send to the Question Bureau a full account of it, either in writing or by newspaper clippings. We are anxious to follow all the ignorant vagaries on finance that may be sprung by demagogues on the people.

Nickels and Cents.

A. D. C., Columbus, O., asks: "Do our nickels and cents contain their face value in metal?"

By no means. The nickel in a 5-cent piece is worth about one-third of a cent at present quotations, and 15 cents will purchase copper enough to make 179 cent pieces. They pass as face value because of their convenience in making change, and because the government accepts them, if required, at their face value in gold.

Two Noted Men.

F. W. S., Lucerne, Mo., asks: "Please give the date of John Adams's inauguration as first Vice-President of the United States, and give the name of the president of Harvard University at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill."

John Adams qualified as Vice-President the first time on June 3, 1789.

Rev. Samuel Langdon was made president of Harvard college in 1774, and resigned that position in 1780. Hence he held that office at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Gen. Santa Anna.

W. A. T., Sistersville, W. Va., writes: "Why did Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, in his naval order dated May 13, 1846, when war was declared with Mexico, instruct our blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to permit Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, a Mexican exile, to pass through the blockade unmolested? Was he acting in secret concert with the administration at Washington? If so, did he turn traitor to the United States?"

We do not recall Secretary Bancroft's order, but we are under the impression that the administration at Washington believed at the time that Santa Anna would be easier to manage than any other Mexican leader. The steady series of defeats which the Mexicans experienced under his poor generalship proved that this was the correct view. There is no doubt that Bancroft's order was with the assent of President Polk.

Old Coins.

R. C., Elk Garden, W. Va.: The coin you describe is a silver piece of four reals, of Peru. Its face value is about 48 cents; its bullion value about 20 cents. We do not keep the run of premiums paid on foreign coins.

Miscellaneous.

R. J. C., Culbertson, Neb.: There is no record of jumping on skates.

J. S. T., Lebanon, Mo., asks us to reprint "Kate Kelley" in Old Favorites. Who will send a printed copy to us?

L. E. W., Eden, N. Y.: We think Stephen G. Foster wrote "Old Kentucky Home." Any music dealer can obtain the music for you.

A. S., Riverdale, Neb., asks for the poem "Betsy and I Are One," a sequel to "Betsy and I Are Out." Who will send it for publication in Old Favorites?

C. S., Central City, Neb.: We think your question is fully answered in the issue of Weekly Blade of December 19, under heading, "That Cannon Ball Again."

D. T., Middle River, Iowa: We do not know of any publishing company of that exact name, though there may be one. The U. S. "Book" Co. is located at 310 to 318 Sixth avenue, New York city.

J. R. H., Ducktown, Tenn.: "The Demagogue" may be obtained of the publishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston. With regard to your question about the editorials in the Weekly Blade, the answer is "no."

H. S. K., Kerr, O.:
E. R., Birmingham, Ill.:
D. M., Greensburg, Ky., and
E. C., Peru, Neb.: Your question has been handed to the editor of the Farmstead. Watch that department for your answer.

News of the Week.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

Republicans at the Helm of the Old Ship.

Washington, Dec. 26.—In anticipation of a field day in the House over the passage of the tariff bill agreed on by the ways and means committee great crowds were attracted to the capitol and every available inch of space in the public and private galleries save the sections reserved for the executive and diplomatic corps were taken. Most of the members who had gone home for the holidays had hurriedly returned, and the attendance on the floor was almost as large as on the opening of the session. In addition, many senators were present.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill, which the speaker forthwith referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.), the leader of the minority, explained that the minority had had no opportunity to prepare and file the views of the minority.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY'S REPORT.

The President's Appeal Meets a Quick and Able Response.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, to-day reported to the House the tariff and bond bills agreed on by the majority of the committee. They were accompanied by the following reports:

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the President's annual message and so much of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the treasury and also the President's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action by Congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, reports:

That the committee appreciates the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as congress can give them. Your committee regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered, and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence even in the financial operations of the government. It is as impossible for a government to have a continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing, as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without casting a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders. The serious fact which we are called upon to confront is that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, this government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures amounting in the aggregate to about $132,000,000. And even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about $20,000,000, and about $3,000,000 in this present month.

And up to the present time there is no sufficient ground for opining that this insufficiency of revenue will not continue during the remainder of the fiscal year, and how much longer no one can safely predict.

If the consequences of such a chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses in time of peace, even this would afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide reaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal tender notes to pay current expenditures, and thus to supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund. In short, to create the "endless chain" of which the secretary of the treasury complains, and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the secretary of the treasury has issued and sold a little over $162,000,000 of 5 per cent ten years and 4 per cent thirty years bonds, from which he has realized about $182,000,000, and after redeeming 182,000,000 of U. S. legal tender notes with the proceeds, he has been obliged to immediately pay out 133,000,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures, and thus has furnished 133,000,000 of governmental demand notes to be again and again used to draw gold from the treasury. It is evident that so long as there is insufficient revenue this performance will go on, and bond sale after bond sale will be required. It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue these redeemed legal tender notes would not have been paid out at once, and there would have been so much the less opportunity to draw gold from the treasury. Indeed there is good reason to believe that if in the first six months of the distrust, which inaugurated the run of the redemption fund, the treasury had been receiving revenue more than adequate to meet expenditures, so as to temporarily hold the redeemed government notes, the disposition to present these notes for redemption would have soon been overcome. That would have undoubtedly been the case if the redemption fund had been increased in the spring of 1893, and never been allowed to fall below the $100,000,000 minimum. And the necessity for more revenue from the point of view of the maintenance of the redemption fund is not taken away by the fact that we have $500,000,000 of cash in the Treasury, in addition to the $100,000,000 (part gold) required for the redemption fund and the twenty odd millions required as a working balance. This $50,000,000 represents 50,000,000 of redeemed United States legal tender notes for whose redemption we borrowed $50,000,000 in gold. If we continue to pay them out to meet a deficiency of revenue, then presently they will come back again to draw 50,000,000 more from the treasury, which we must supply by selling $50,000,000 more of bonds. The suggestion, therefore, that we need no more revenue because we have a cash balance of $50,000,000 of government notes in the treasury that can be used to pay any deficiency for the next six or twelve months is, in effect, a proposition to issue more bonds to meet a deficiency which should be met at once by providing more revenue.

In other words, those who oppose raising more revenue in such a situation, in effect—whether they intend to do so or not—favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from $40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency—and to do this without delay, too, leaving to others, whose co-operation is required, to finally place such legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way.

In response to the urgent call of the President, your committee have felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue. They are, first, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort—indeed Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the federal government as sources of revenue in time of peace, and the Democratic national convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884. And, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles, which we can and ought to produce or make at home, for revenue purposes, we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries and materially aid in turning in our favor the balance of trade which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export, which our Treasury has been called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us on account of excessive imports, we must export gold or (what is the same thing) promise to pay gold to pay for the excess of imports over exports.

Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hope can be done in 1897-98, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months; and the need is more revenue at once. We believe, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that a simple measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until August 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought on patriotic grounds to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties; and that the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require at home instead of abroad, will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

In framing the bill submitted for your consideration, it has been necessary, if action was to be made promptly, to resort to a considerable extent to a horizontal raise of duties, for the reason that it would have required more time to deal with each article separately. Horizontal dealing with tariffs can not be justified in ordinary times, but in such an emergency as now exists, so serious that the President felt it his duty to send us a special message of extreme urgency, and especially for a limited time, it is not only defensible, but is the only alternative.

But while we have presented in the brief measure reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent of existing duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than 8 per cent to the average ad valorem rate—giving about $15,000,000 revenue from that source, yet more than $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue, will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool) in order to give the wool grower the benefit, and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home.

The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool sixty per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of six and six-tenths of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool.

The duty on carpet wools is left at 32 percentum ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is purely a revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools. Such lumber as was placed on the free list, by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only sixty per cent of the duty provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been done to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in office place whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essentially a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed in this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bill. "to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expense of government and provide against a deficiency."

The report on the bond bill says that the secretary of the treasury now has the authority under the resumption act of 1875 to issue and sell ten years' 5 per cent bonds and thirty years' 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he has sold $100,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about $62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the past two years, and as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the presumption act and sell more high rate and long term bonds if necessary, the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interests that he should have authority to sell a lower rate and shorter term bond.

The committee think that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have this authority and add: In granting this authority, however, we have included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investment among the masses of the people.

Of the certificates of indebtedness, the report says:

"In our judgment the secretary of the treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiencies that are liable to arise. Unless this authority is given the secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue as he has been doing the past two years and a half."

Special Rule Adopted.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Iowa) from the committee on rules, then presented the special order under which the House was to operate. It was modeled in its character. It provided that immediately after the adoption of the order it would be in order to call up the revenue bill just presented by Mr. Dingley, and that the debate should run until 5 o'clock, when, without intervening motion, the vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

The rules report was adopted by the House by 213 to 89, a strict party vote.

The Bill Passed.

The tariff bill was passed, under the rule, by 227 yeas to 81 nays.

The Bond Bill.

No. 1—A bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue.

"Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the authority given to the secretary of the Treasury by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal tender notes, and for no other purpose. Whenever the secretary of the Treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the Treasury Department and at the sub-treasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

"Sec. 2—That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing or which may hereafter occur, the secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, payable in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States of the denomination of twenty dollars, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the Treasury Department and at the sub-treasuries and designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section and for no other."

The Tariff Bill.

Bill No. 2—"A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency.

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all imported wools of classes 1 and 2 as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all noils, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, a duty equivalent of 60 per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act, and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of class 3, as defined in said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid the several duties provided by the said act approved October 1, 1890. And paragraph 279 of schedule K and also paragraph 685 in the free list in an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until August 1, 1898.

"Sec. 2—That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other material described in section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 50 per centum of the specific pound or square inch duty imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions of and limitations thereof. In addition to the ad valorem duty now imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, backings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpetings, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by said act approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty imposed on such articles by said act which became a law August 27, 1894.

Sec. 3.—That from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 674 to 683 inclusive of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all conditions and limitations of said last named act, but pulp wood shall be classified as round, unmanufactured timber exempt from duty. Provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 and 683 inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law enforced prior to 1890.

"Sec. 4.—That on and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles mentioned in schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M and N of an act entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law in addition to the duty of August 27, 1894. Provided that the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of October 1, 1890, but in such case the duties shall be the same as was imposed by said act, and provided further, that where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section, but shall remain as provided by existing law."

Washington, Dec. 30.—The bond bill for the relief of the treasury was passed in the House Saturday afternoon by a vote of 170 to 136.

The fight against the bill was sharp and vigorous, and had it not been for the missionary work of Messrs. Payne, of New York; Daniel, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Dingley, of Maine, the bill would have been defeated. As it was, the majority was only thirty-three in its favor, and only seventeen votes being required to insure its rejection. There is no doubt, also, that a feeling of irritation against the administration was effective in securing votes for the measure.

The bill, as passed, amends the resumption act so as to permit the issue of 3 per cent coupon bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government and payable in fifteen years, with the specie proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for the reissue of the greenbacks, and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the sub-treasuries and depositories of the United States. The second section of the bill provides for the issue of three-year 3 per cent debt certificates of denominations of $20 and multiples thereof in amounts not exceeding $50,000,000 to meet temporary deficiencies.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED.

Awful Catastrophe at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—In a senseless panic, caused by a defective gas burner, and a foolish cry of fire, at the old Front street theatre last night, twenty-seven people were killed, two fatally injured and ten more seriously hurt.

Almost all of the victims are of Polish nativity and Hebraic extraction, and many of the injured were taken to their homes by friends, rendering it almost impossible to get a complete list.

The theatre, which is probably the oldest in the city, was filled from pit to dome with people who had assembled to listen to Hebrew opera, which has been given in the old house twice a week for the past month.

It is supposed that there were at least 3,000 people within the walls when the curtain went up in the first act. As the capacity of the house is less than 2,500, the density of the crowd may be imagined.

Ten minutes after the curtain rose, one of the attendants went up to the second tier to light a gas jet, which appeared to have been extinguished. As he turned the cock and applied a match, the light flared up, and it was seen that there was no tip to the burner. The jet was well down toward the stage on the left side of the house, in plain view of the greater part of the audience, but as the glare from it showed against the wall, some one in the gallery shouted "Fire! fire! fire!" In an instant there was a mad scramble for the door, in which the whole audience took part. The vanguard of the terror-stricken multitude reached the entrance on Front street, pushed on by the howling shrieking mob behind them. The steps leading from the doorways are but about five feet high, but the landing, at their base, is narrow. As the crowds from the two doors, one on the right the other on the left, reached the landing, they met. There was a brief struggle and then some one lost his or her footing and fell. In a moment the crowd, pushed with irresistible force from the rear, crowded upon the prostrate form and began in turn to stumble and reel, and presently to fall prone upon the floor under the myriads of feet coming like a herd of frightened buffaloes from behind. In less time than it takes to tell it, the landing was packed twenty or thirty deep with the panic-stricken multitude, and the hundreds behind them were struggling over them to reach the street.

The tumult attracted an immense crowd from the outside, many of whom tried to gain entrance to the theatre, thus adding to the confusion. A dozen policemen, also attracted by the shouts of the frightened crowd, hurried to the scene, and using their clubs on those outside, pushed through the door and to the writhing mass on the landing. Among the first to reach them was Officer E. J. Kelly.

Forcing his way in through the main door, he grasped a pair of arms, and pulling with all his might, dragged a woman from under the surging crowd. A glance at her face showed that she was dead. Again he reached into the mass of humanity, and pulled out a boy about seven years old. He, too, was dead from suffocation, with scarce a bruise upon his body. The other officers, by this time reinforced by a dozen of their fellows, dragged out the prostrate ones, passing them to those on the sidewalk. Ambulances carried the dead to the morgue, and the wounded to the city hospital or wherever practicable. When the mass on the landing had been cleared, the frightened mob inside were quieted down sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theatre. Then it was found that there had been no danger, and that not a soul would have been injured had the audience but remained seated.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

It Is the Rocky Mountain Postal Telegraph.

Denver, Dec. 30.—It is learned here that prominent citizens of Helena, Mont., have organized the Rocky Mountain Postal Telegraph Co., to purchase the plant of the old Rocky Mountain Telegraph Co., which has been operating for several years in Montana, and will extend its lines to Ogden, Salt Lake and Denver.

A contract has been made with the Postal Telegraph Co. for connections at Spokane, Denver and Cheyenne. Bonds to the amount of $400,000 will be floated for the work of construction.

Rev. Mr. Cook Journeying Home.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Rev. Joseph Cook reached here to-day on his way home to Boston. Since his arrival in this country from the Orient last week and his denial of the exaggerated report of his illness, he has been making his way by easy stages over the continent. He will leave for the East this afternoon.

The Progress of Medical Science.

CONSUMPTION.

A scientific discussion of this dread disease, its cause, treatment and cure, by Dr. Robert Hunter, the father of inhalation and most eminent lung specialists of the day. After a period of research extending over half a century, Dr. Hunter explains his perfected discovery of a specific remedy for consumption, and proves its success, not only scientifically, but through the grateful testimonials of his patients. Dr. Hunter was for forty years the sole advocate of the germ theory of consumption, which is now accepted by the medical profession throughout the world as the only correct theory—thus establishing beyond doubt his superior knowledge of this disease. Readers of the Toledo Blade can obtain Dr. Hunter's book explaining his treatment without charge by addressing him at his residence, 117 West Forty-fifth street, New York.

FOREIGN.

THREATENED HAVANA.

The Revolutionary Army Accomplishes a Remarkable Feat.

Havana, Dec. 26.—Tuesday's bulletins give the bare statements that rapid shooting had been heard, and stated that the forces of Gomez, Maceo and Campos had met. This proves to be so, but the battle was not a severe one.

The Spanish forces do not appear to have encountered the main body of the insurgents as at first announced. The fight at the Coliseo plantation was between a portion of the northern column of the three insurgent columns now pushing through the province of Matanzas, and instead of turning out to be a great victory for the Spaniards the engagement was virtually a defeat for Campos's forces, for the Cuban army pushed onward unchecked, and is still advancing on this city. The fighting took place amid burning cane, underwood, tall grass and trees, and was of the usual guerilla nature. At times both the troops and the insurgents were surrounded by walls of flame, and the smoke was so dense over portions of the ground contested that the Cubans and troops, unable to see each other, kept banging away at open spaces, wasting vast quantities of good ammunition. The Cubans, following their customary tactics, seemed to melt away into the distance, so soon as the troops got within sighting distance of them, and nearly all the firing was at very long range.

The insurgents, however, succeeded in accomplishing their object, holding the Spaniards in check while the Cuban army pushed on southward, and the result was really a Cuban victory.

Even the most stubborn of the Spanish officers agree that the march of Gomez and Maceo across Santa Clara and Matanzas is the most remarkable military feat to have been accomplished within three weeks, in spite of all the forces Spain could throw across their path.

WILL ATTACK HAVANA.

Gomez Quietly Tells His Sympathizers in the City to Get Out.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 30.—Cuban advices via steamship Olivette state that Maximo Gomez has issued a manifesto asking all sympathizers with the revolutionary cause to leave Havana by the 15th of next month. The manifesto was secretly distributed throughout Havana, and added greatly to the excitement already existing in the city. Copies of the manifesto were even tacked on the gates of the palace. The manifesto is taken to mean that Gomez contemplates an attack on Havana after January 15, 1896. It is said that the insurgents will use dynamite in attacking the city, and the manifesto is intended to give Cuban sympathizers an opportunity to save their families and portable property from the destruction that will ensue.

Gomez and his forces have taken Los Palos and Aguacate, and are steadily approaching Havana.

Quintin Blandera, with 1,500 insurgents, is reported at La Moca. All railroad stations between Jovellanos and Matanzas have been destroyed and the track torn up.

Spanish authorities are exercising the strictest censorship over all cable messages filed in Havana.

MORE TURKISH SLAUGHTER.

Survivors of Zeitoun May be Massacred.

Constantinople, Dec. 27.—It is officially announced that most obstinate fighting preceded the capture of Zeitoun by the Turks. Semi-official advices from Zeitoun say that the Armenians lost 2,500 killed during the engagement and that only 250 Turks were killed.

The narrow pass between the hills leading out of Zeitoun is said to be crowded with Armenians, men, women and children, and it is feared they will be massacred.

The ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Austria sent their dragomans to the palace to-day in order to make representations with the view of preventing the Armenians from being massacred and pointing out the gravity of such a deed. Little hope is felt, however, that the representations of the ambassadors will avail and the general belief is that the survivors of the Armenians of Zeitoun have already been killed.

The financial situation continues to be very bad. The various projects of the porte to raise money by granting monopolies for the sale of petroleum, alcohol, etc., have collapsed for the present, although it is believed that negotiations on the subject will be shortly resumed. The porte, however, has succeeded in collecting 20,000 pounds from the various vilayets, which money was devoted to paying the month's salaries to the officials here. But nothing has been said about paying the soldiers and others who are in arrears, and, in consequence, the feeling of discontent in the army, which has frequently been referred to recently, is understood to be on the increase and the situation is by no means a bright one.

ARMENIANS GAIN A POINT.

Reinforced by Five Hundred Men They Occupy a New Point.

London, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says:

The latest advices from Zeitoun are that the insurgents have been reinforced by 500 men from Gurnes and have occupied a new position. Accordingly the dragomans of the powers went to the porte and offered to negotiate for a capitulation.

The Daily News Constantinople correspondent says: In response to United States Minister Terrell's request to Consul Jewett at Sivas that he should go to Marsovan, Mr. Jewett has wired that it is impossible to leave, as another outbreak is threatening.

At the request of United States Minister Hon. A. W. Terrell, the sultan has ordered that regular troops replace the reserve soldiers who are guarding the missionaries in the exposed parts of the empire.

THIS IS CHEERING NEWS.

France and Russia to Diplomatically Support United States.

Vienna, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Neue Freiepresse telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support of the United States in the Venezuelan troubles and he adds that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold re

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

sion of the inter-state commerce commission, holding the agreement to be a violation of inter-state commerce law, has been forwarded by Attorney-General Harmon to the United States district attorney for New York, with a communication, and the latter, doubtless, will endeavor to prevent the carrying out of the agreement. The proceedure doubtless, will be by injunction against the members of the association. This it is assumed, will be served upon several of the roads that are members, and which are within the jurisdiction of New York state. The case, after decision by the United States Federal court, which ever side wins, will be appealed to the court of Appeals and ultimately to the United States Supreme court.

ANOTHER WAY OUT.

Not Arbitration Exactly, but Say Conciliation.

London, Dec. 31.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon in a leading article on the Venezuelan controversy, headed "A Way Out," says:

"While the question, intrinsically is not important, incidentally it is of great importance that Great Britain cannot retreat from the position she has taken up, and that the United States will not retreat from theirs. The only method of escape from this deadlock which shall impose neither humiliation nor retreat on either side is to find something which is not arbitration but which is as like it as possible."

Continuing the Westminster Gazette suggests that both countries agree upon a board of conciliation, not binding themselves as in the case of arbitration, to accept its decisions, but on the chance of the conciliators being able to suggest a compromise acceptable to both countries.

In conclusion the Westminster Gazette remarks:

"We firmly believe that a couple of impartial, sensible men, say the chief justices of the two countries, could easily settle the matter by this method."

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

"Some Way Out" Seems to Be in the Air at Washington.

Washington, Dec. 31.—In line with the above words of the Westminster Gazette, Walter Wellman in his dispatches to the Chicago Times-Herald last night has the following:

What is likely to be the outcome of the Venezuelan affair? This is a question which I have heard discussed in high official circles. It is believed by men who are in admirable position to know what is going on that the end of the whole matter will be found in a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. According to this treaty, if the project now talked of be worked out to completion, Great Britain will agree to submit to arbitration, not only all of the boundary disputes which she may have with this government, but all those arising between British colonies in the American hemisphere and other powers. I am not able to say that any proposition looking to this end has been made, either by Great Britain or the United States. In fact, I am sure that no such proposal has been formally made by either nation. But I am equally certain that in one of the many ways known to the art of diplomacy an intimation has been received in Washington from London that ultimately Great Britain may propose such method of settling not only the Venezuelan dispute but all legitimate contentions concerning territory in this hemisphere. Whether these intimations are in the form of "feelers" and intended as a means of providing Lord Salisbury with a graceful means of retreat from his present predicament, or whether they are the outgrowth of a general belief that arbitration is becoming a part of the higher international law, and that application of it to all American disputes would work to the advantage of Great Britain by saving her annoyance and cost, is, of course, purely conjectural.

FREE TRADE METHODS.

Woolen Manufacturers Misrepresented as Opposing Wool Tariff.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The New York Herald editorially asserts that the woolen manufacturers are sending protests from all directions because of the restoration of the small duty on wool. Chairman Dingley says that he has no knowledge of such protests, and other members of the ways and means committee say the same thing. Mr. Aldrich, the leading Republican member in charge of the tariff legislation in the Senate, says that he does not believe that there are five woolen manufacturers in the country of any importance who want free wool, and he does not believe that there are any in favor of the Wilson tariff wool schedule. The Herald's assertion is a specimen of the free-trade methods of misrepresenting anything the Republicans can do in the way of tariff legislation. Mr. Voorhees and some of the other Democratic Senators assert that, while they will oppose the house revenue bill, they favor its early consideration, and will not filibuster against it, on the ground that it is to the advantage of the business interests of the country that the question should be disposed of as soon as possible. If the Democrats generally take that view of the case, the bill might get through the Senate sooner than is now expected. But Mr. Mills and some of the Southern free traders threaten to use every effort to delay and defeat the bill.

CONGRESSMEN GOING HOME.

They Can Celebrate New Year's and Return About January 6.

Washington, D. C., Dec 30.—The members of the House of Representatives have been told that they may go home, and every departing train is full of them. The speaker gives them notice that they will not be wanted until the 6th of January. In the meantime several of the committees will be at work and have some reports for consideration when they reassemble, particularly the appropriations and the elections committees. The former is admonished to be economical and the latter to be fair. There are more than forty Democrats in the House whose seats are contested. If they are all turned out it will reduce the Democratic representation to about 75 and increase the Republican majority to nearly 200. Therefore the elections committee can afford to be just and impartial in the consideration of the contests. The Republicans do not want any greater majority. It is too large now for comfort or safety, as Mr. Reed realized when he was making up his committees, and later when it became necessary to use a whip to get the bond bill through.

COUNTING SENATORIAL NOSES.

Chairman Dingley Figuring on the Chances of the House Tariff Bill.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, was in the Senate to-day making a canvass of the leaders to see what prospects there was of action on the two bills that passed the House last week. He finds that the Republicans seem to be quite anxious to pass the tariff bill at an early date. Among others with whom he conferred were Senators Morrill and Allison, of the finance committee.

NEWPORT NEWS COMPANY

Formally Awarded Contract for Building Battleships.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary Herbert yesterday formally awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding company, of Virginia, the contracts for building both of the new battleships.

IMMEDIATE TREASURY RELIEF.

Democrats and Republicans Have a Scheme on Foot.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Recognizing the fact that the bond bill is doomed to certain defeat and that the tariff bill cannot get through for a long time, a quiet movement has been started among both Republicans and Democrats to see if something cannot be done at once for the relief of the Treasury. With this end in view it is proposed to have some one of the appropriation bills hurried up in the House and sent over to the Senate. There the measure will come before the appropriations committee, of which Senator Allison is chairman.

It would be a simple matter to add as a rider to the appropriation bill a provision for the issue of interest bearing certificates of indebtedness to provide for deficiencies in the revenue. These certificates were asked for by Secretary Carlisle and have met the approval of the Republicans of both House and Senate. As they are to be sold for greenbacks and to be payable in coin they would not antagonize the silver interests directly, and it would not be surprising if this measure of relief should be passed by both Houses and accepted by the President before many weeks have gone by.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARED.

He Knows Where and How to Get Money to Run Things.

Washington, Dec. 31.—There is now no reasonable doubt that another bond issue has been fully agreed upon, and the details of a contract with a syndicate of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is the head have been arranged, so that nothing remains to be done to carry it into effect, but for the secretary of the Treasury to sign his name thereto.

Thus the President is prepared for any emergencies, and there is no doubt that should heavy withdrawals of gold for export again set in another issue would be announced.

The fact that there have been no withdrawals for export within the last several days, although sterling exchange has ruled at or above the shipping points, gives cedence to an opinion held in Treasury circles that the market has already begun to feel the syndicate's influence against exports.

The amount of the next issue, it is almost certain, has been fixed at $100,000,000; and it is believed that the terms of the contract are rather more favorable to the government than those under which the last issue was made.

SILVER SENATOR JONES.

Presented a Silver Amendment to the Bond Bill.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, yesterday presented an amendment which he proposes to offer to the House bond bill. It provides that any holder of silver bullion who is a citizen of the United States may tender the same to the secretary of the Treasury and have it coined into silver dollars, the seigniorage to be the difference between the coinage value and the market price of the bullion in New York; for the cancellation of all bank notes of less than $10; directing the secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury into silver dollars, to be used in redeeming the Treasury notes issued for the purpose of purchasing silver bullion under the Sherman act; and for the redemption of the greenbacks in either gold or silver, and for their reissue according to the provisions of the act of 1878.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

Its Aim, to Check the Dissipation of the Treasury Reserve.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Senator Sherman introduced in the Senate to-day the following:

"Resolved, That by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress the revenues of the government were reduced below its necessary expenditure, and the funds created by law for the redemption of United States notes has been invaded to supply such deficiency of reserve; that such a misapplication of the resumption fund is of doubtful legality and greatly injurious to the public credit and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than $100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes and such notes when redeemed to be re-issued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion."

MR. OLNEY DOES NOT KNOW

Whether Minister Terrell Has Demanded Indemnity From Turkey.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The State Department is not advised that United States Minister Terrell as yet has made a formal demand for indemnity on the Turkish government for the destruction of the American mission property. As indicated in Secretary Olney's report upon the Turkish troubles to Congress, upon receiving notice of the action of the mobs at Marsovan and elsewhere, Mr. Terrell reported to the department that he should insist upon indemnity when he had ascertained the extent of the losses, but this is as far as the matter has gone so far as known here.

JUSTICE BREWER ACCEPTS.

President's Tender of Place on the Venezuelan Commission.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Justice Brewer tendered and has accepted a place on, of the Supreme court, has been the Venezuelan commission.

WILL PHOTOGRAPH THE SUN.

Astronomers Propose to See an Eclipse in Japan.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—If the regents of the University of California and the Oakland board of education give their consent a party of four astronomers will leave for Janan on May 20 to take observations and photographs of the total eclipse of the sun that will take place on August 9. The reason that the party will go to Japan is that the northern part of that country is where the eclipse will be nearest total.

MORE ENGLISH TACTICS.

Loan Companies Refuse to Make Loans in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 28.—The English loan companies doing business in Dallas and representing hundreds of millions of dollars have cabled their agents to discontinue loaning money in Texas. The fear of war with the United States is said to be the cause.

American Locomotives for Russia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Turret Bay sailed from Port Richmond yesterday with a cargo of twenty-six burning locomotives, built by the Baldwin Locomotive works for the Russian government. The engines weigh ninety-seven tons each, and are built with special fire boxes for burning petroleum instead of coal. The steamer Turret Bay will sail direct to Gibraltar and thence through the Mediterranean and Black sea to the Russian port of Novoosiek. The voyage is 5,000 miles.

Indians Lease Their Land.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 30.—The Iowa Indians have just closed a lease with the Kaw tribe for 15,000 acres of land in the rear of the reservation of the latter tribe. The Iowas will erect a village there and live off the interest of their fine allotted lands east of here which they are leasing to white farms.

A SAN FRANCISCO SENSATION.

Rev. Dr. Brown Accused of Immorality.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson has been arrested on the charge of extortion preferred by Rev. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church. Dr. Brown charges her with blackmail and says he paid her $500 to secure her silence in regard to his alleged relations with Miss Overman, a young woman from Tacoma, who visited at his house.

Mrs. Davidson has been unable to obtain bail, and is still in prison. She taught a class in the Sunday school of the church, which is one of the largest and most fashionable in the city, and her arrest has caused great astonishment in church circles. She adheres to her original statement with regard to Dr. Brown's alleged offenses, and says that although she may be sent to state's prison, she believes her charges against the minister will ultimately be verified. Dr. Brown as steadfastly denies the accusations made against him and declares that he will exert every effort to send Mrs. Davidson to San Quentin.

Mrs. Davidson says she had long been aware of the alleged relations between Dr. Brown and Miss Overman.

Dr. Brown called upon me often and asked me to pray for him. I promised to do so. Mrs. Mason, a member of the church, came to me one day and suggested that we should both go down to the church at 10 o'clock every Sunday morning and pray for Dr. Brown and the congregation.

"We went to the church as suggested, but Dr. Brown did not receive us in the manner that a true Christian would have done. He seemed annoyed at our actions.

"He called upon me again at my place of business and asked me to go with him to the Y. M. C. A. building, as he wished to speak to me privately. I accompanied him, and he introduced me to the secretary, Mr. McCoy, as one of his Christian women. Then he asked Mr. McCoy for the use of a private room—one that he had often used.

"It was there that he told me that his passion for Miss Overman was consuming him; he said he would be willing to give up his family, his profession and entire career for her. I was greatly shocked and again I counselled with him and warned him of his danger. Once more I advised him to stick to the text 'Love thy wife.' I called the affection an 'unholy passion.' He corrected me by styling it 'unlawful love.'

"He went away greatly comforted. He said it relieved him to unfold himself to me."

"Mrs. Davidson's defamation of my character is utterly inconsistent with her actions for the past year," said Dr. Brown.

"She says she knew of my infamous relations with this innocent girl. If she did, why did she walk, talk, eat or sleep with any woman guilty of such a crime

"Up to the time she robbed me of the $500, for I can use no other words to characterize the manner in which she got the money, she says she knew I was not morally fit to occupy the position of pastor of my church. Yet she was one of the people who went about singing my praises to the trustees, deacons and other officials of the First Congregational church.

"It may seem strange that I have given her any money, but when you come to think of it, or rather figure it out logically, you will readily see there was no other course for me to pursue. If I had not given her the money and secured the signed receipt she would probably have gone about circulating her infamous lies about me. I would have nothing to show that she had first come to me with the same story of the extortion. Now I have that I have the receipt. I have positive as well as legal evidence to prove her true character. She was not aware when she signed that bit of paper that she was sealing the warrant that will send her to state's prison, where she and all her kind belong.

"Miss Overman will tell her story in the court room. She will take the stand and proclaim my innocence. She will tell she knew about the diabolical plot of her pretended friend to ruin me."

Dr. Brown is one of the most prominent ministers in this city and is well known throughout the Pacific coast. He was formerly identified with religious works at Battle Creek, Mich., and Dubuque, Ia.

HEARING DUNRAVEN'S CHARGES.

Hearing Held in Secret and No Information Given.

New York, Dec. 28.—The special committee appointed to hear testimony on the charges preferred by Lord Dunraven that the Defender did not sail against the Valkyrie on her measured waterline met yesterday in the rooms of the New York Yacht club. The members of the special committee, E. J. Phelps G. L. Rives, W. C. Whitney, Captain Mahan, U. S. A., and J. P. Morgan arrived at the club early. Lord Dunraven reached the rooms a few minutes after 10 o'clock. Chairman Morgan called the special committee to order.. It sat at a table in the club's model room. At Mr. Morgan's right and left sat Messrs. Phelps, Whitney, Rives and Mahan. Near Mr. Morgan sat Joseph H. Choate, attorney for Mr. Iselin. Lord Dunraven and his solicitor had a table to themselves, and in the hall of the club stood Captains Haff and Terry and a group of the sailing crew of the Defender.

It is generally admitted that no report of the proceedings will be made public until a decision is rendered on the merits of the controversy.

Naturally, it will be some time before the final report of the committee can be made.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY'S OPINION.

He Approves of the Tariff Bill Adopted by the House.

Columbus, Dec. 28.—"I think the tariff bill passed in the House is a suitable answer to the President's appeal for aid," said Governor McKinley last night when asked for his views of the measure. "Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, gives a very comprehensive and sensible statement of the bill and the situation in his report to the House.

"It will be observed that, as he says, the bill is intended to be in force only two and a half years, and by that time, he states, it is expected the Republicans will be returned to power, and will re-enact a permanent protective tariff system. Under the present circumstances it doubtless would be folly to endeavor to enact a substantial protective tariff bill. It probably would not go through the Senate, and even if it did the President would veto it."

HAYWARD IS NOW DUST.

His Remains Were Cremated in Three Hours.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The body of Harry Hayward, who was executed at Minneapolis for the murder of Catherine Ging, is now but a handful of whitey-brown ashes. In accordance with his dying wish, his remains were cremated to-day in the incineration furnace at Graceland cemetery. The incineration occupied three hours and fourteen minutes. The corpse was placed on the sliding platform and pushed into the intensely heated receptacle at 10:46 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the furnace was opened, the plate on which the remains rested was withdrawn, and the dust to which they had been reduced was gathered up, placed in an urn and given to the dead man's brother, Dr. T. J. Hayward.

PRICE OF CHICAGO BEER

Will Go Up and Oh What a Howl Will Go Too.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The beer war which has raged for a year or so has been settled. All the brewing companies doing business in Chicago have perfected a mutual agreement by which the price of beer will be advanced on January 1 to $5 a barrel, the present price being $4 or less. It is estimated that this will result in the closing of some 2,000 saloons in Chicago during the first three months of 1896.

Duchess of Marlborough Ill.

London, Dec. 31.—The young Duchess of Marlborough is seriously ill in Rome with typhoid fever, a private letter received from them yesterday announces. The fever was contracted while she was in Spain.

RADWAY'S PILLS CURE

Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and All Liver Disorders.

RADWAY'S PILLS are purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

25 cents a box. At druggists, or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail.

RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, eN wYork.

WANT ANNEXATION.

President Dole, of Hawaii, so States.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The Times-Herald to-day prints an interview with President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, had by Miss Kate Field. The interview is elaborate, filling several columns, and touching closely on Hawaiin policy and international questions. Although it does not appear in Miss Field's letter the talk was had in the presence of Mr. Dole's cabinet, the members of which subscribed to their chief's opinion unreservedly. Miss Field called his attention to the fact that his government had been said to be characterized by an insane desire to perpetuate itself in office. Mr. Dole said:

"The fact that the government is working for annexation to the United States is a good denial of that charge. Annexation may deprive some of us of office. In the higher offices are men to whom it means personal sacrifice and business loss to discharge their duties. It is simply a slander to say this desire for annexation is simply a pretense. We are working in good faith and we believe the people appreciate the fact. As to the form of annexation that would best meet our requirements, it is difficult to say. A territorial form of government, unmodified in the form obtaining in the United States territories would scarcely be suitable. Probably the best course would be to gradually develop form our present system the federal authorities, of couse, having control from the beginning of custom houses, post offices and federal courts. Our own government should not be limited by the United States law concerning territories. A new system would have to be invented to suit our conditions, much the same as is the practice of England in establishing a new colony. There is no set system; each new colony is organized as the necessity of the case demands."

In reply to a statement by Miss Field that she had been told that if the United States did not annex the Hawaiian Islands they would be offered to England, Mr. Dole said: "Our sole policy is annexation to the United States."

Other parts of the interview relate to the domestic, political and internal affairs of the islands.

Profit-sharing is taking the place of contract labor, and other business and social improvements have been established.

CHIO MINE PRICES FIXED.

Operators and Miners Finally Reach Agreement.

Columbus, O., Dec. 31.—The joint convention of operators and miners agreed upon a wage scale at 1 o'clock to-day and adjourned sine die. Each side made concessions. The chief features of the agreement are these:

The miners are to be paid every two weeks in cash; the operators are to maintain stores where they wish to, but no attempt is to be made compelling miners to purchase at these stores. If the company stores should be re-established in Pennsylvania, then all in this agreement referring to the subject shall be void. There is a standing committee of seven miners and seven operators to whom all questions of dispute arising must be submitted, and the miners are to work on until this committee agrees or disagrees. The 9 cent differential between Ohio and Pennsylvania is maintained, and also the Ohio differentials. If Pennsylvania cuts wages, the Ohio scale goes down accordingly. The scale covers all of 1896.

VENEZUELA'S PATRIOTISM.

Fiery Utterances Against England and Ovation to United States.

New York, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The enthusiasm at the anti-English meeting was indescribable. It was the grandest outburst in the annals of Venezuela. Every house was decorated and the people were wild. There was a parade of 30,000 and an ovation at the American legation. President Crespo and the cabinet reviewed the multitude from a balcony of the yellow house. Eloy Gonzalez spoke in behalf of the people of Venezuela, offering themselves to the national government as ready for war. The minister of the interior, Juan Castillo, replied for the president, accepting the sacrifice and assuring the people that Venezuela will accept only arbitration. Should England refuse, then she will fight for every inch of Guiana until the last Venezuelan perishes. The multitude cheered, crying: "Abajo los Ingleses, viva Venezuela y los Estados Unidos." (Down with the English; hurrah for Venezuela and the United States.) The multitude then proceeded to the statue of Liberator Bolivar, where the American colony deposited a superb floral wreath, returning the courtesy of the Venezuelans to Washington on previous occasions.

BOLD DIAMOND THIEVES

Appear to Know Just Where to Find Treasure in New York.

New York, Dec. 30.—In addition to the robbery of $6,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry in the Madison Square mansion of I. Townsend Burden, Friday night, another robbery similar in its mode of execution, was committed the same evening in the house of Mrs. Francis N. Barnes, a 239 Central Park West, at about the same hour at which the Burden house was robbed. The loss in the case of Mrs. Barnes was $10,000.

Mrs. Barnes had been at dinner with her son in the dining room, and discovered that she had been robbed when she returned to her own apartments. Her diamonds and jewelry were in a pasteboard box in a drawer in her dressing case, and she found that the top of the box had been torn off and its contents stolen while she had been at her dinner. It is supposed that the thief or thieves entered the premises by a window from the rear.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S STORY.

Tells of the Armenian Massacre as She Saw It.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30.—The parents of Miss Frances C. Gage, principal of the American girls' school at Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, and formerly a teacher in the public schools at St. Paul, have received three letters from her since the date of the massacre, November 15. Writing under date of November 22, she says: "At the noon call to prayers on last Friday a massacre began in this city in which about 100 were killed (perhaps more, but as many we know) and in the Armenian quarter of the market about 300 shops with goods valued at thirty-five thousand lire were rifled. Monday we sent a telegram to Constantinople asking to have repeated to Boston and which we suppose will be published in the papers, and we hope written to you. This said that we were all safe under the protection of the local government."

THE ENGLISH LIKE IT.

Justice Brewer's Appointment on the Venezuelan Commission.

London, Dec. 31.—The newspapers this morning are largely occupied with reviews of the year's events, but Justice Brewer's appointment to the Venezuelan commission is approved by the press. The comments upon Venezuela follow much the same lines as for several days past.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

And Her Gray-Haired Paramour Also Murdered.

Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 30.—Within two miles of this city Saturday night a relentless mob burned to death a woman and riddled with bullets her gray-haired paramour. The blackened and disfigured corpses of the victims, Mrs. Thomas West and William Deveres, were found in the ruins of the woman's home yesterday by the 14-year old daughter of the murdered man.

The affair was the outgrowth of the old story of a faithless wife and vengeful husband. Several months ago, Deveres, a middle-aged widower, was accused by Thomas West, a prosperous farmer, of intimacy with Mrs. West. Quarrel followed quarrel throughout the fall until West instituted divorce proceedings and declared Deveres must die. The men met in Lebanon. West snapped his revolver, which missed fire and Deveres killed him on the spot. On the plea of self-defense the murderer secured bail and scandalized the neighborhood by immediately taking his daughter and moving into Mrs. West's house. The relatives of the murdered husband swore vengeance and it came.

Close to 10 o'clock Saturday night a band of men rode up to the West homestead and demanded admittance.

"Tom West is dead. Now it's your turn," the spokesman said, and the two women awoke to find their house surrounded. Mrs. West rushed to a darkened window and began a wild, hysterical plea for mercy. A dozen bullets answered her cries and the demand for immediate surrender was repeated. Deveres, too, asked for a hearing, but his request was greeted with a shower of shots.

"We'll give you ten minutes to open up. Then you burn," said the mob's leader, and his men quietly retired from the door. A hurried consultation was held inside the house and then white and terror-stricken the little girl of Deveres' was thrust out to plead with the mob. Clad in her night robe, barefooted and unprotected, she bravely walked out into the moonlight and sobbed out a prayer for her white-haired father's life.

"Get out, you're liable to get shot yourself," a ruffian said, and thoroughly panic-stricken the child fled to the cabin of a negro neighbor.

Mrs. West then appeared at the door, and made a last plea for mercy. It was unavailing and in another moment the house was fired. The shrieks of the imprisoned wretches failed to move their torturers, who, after the flames reached the living room, could see the man and woman in agony of death by fire. Just before the roof fell the woman was seen to reel across the room and plunge head long into the fireplace among the burning coals and there she died. Wild with pain Deveres at the last moment made a dash for liberty, but a score of bullets stopped him half a dozen steps from the door.

In the morning the little girl led her negro protector to the scene, and there the bodies, scorched beyond recognition, were found, unfouched by the lynchers. There is but little doubt that the members of the mob will be captured, as they were without masks and made no attempt at secrecy.

The child of Deveres, who was a witness to the tragedy, is dangerously ill as the result of the fright and exposure.

Mrs. West's corpse was charred almost beyond human semblance. Overcome by the flames she had fallen into the old-fashioned fireplace of the living room and the head was almost burned off the body. Deveres' body was pierced by at least 25 bullets. Before his desperate dash for liberty he had been frightfully burned and would probably have died without the gunshot wounds. His hair and beard were burned off, his clothes were in charred shreds, and his face blistered and blackened. No arrests have so far been made, but developments are expected to-morrow.

AMERICANS INVADE MEXICO.

An American Syndicate Will Build 405 Miles Railroad.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Mexican government has granted to an American syndicate the concession to build a railroad from Tonola to Tuxtla, and from St. Geronimo to the frontier of Guatamala, with a branch line from Tapachula to St. Benito. The distance is 405 miles, passing through the states of Oaxca and Calapas. The government, federal and state, have granted a subsidy of $5,000,000. The construction will begin April, 1896. The American syndicate is backed by Eastern and Western capitalists and the company will be incorporated under the name of "Mexican and Guatemala Railroad company," with a capital of $10,000,000.

The syndicate will be represented by the following officers: President, Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Cleveland, O., ex-superintendent of the United States census; treasurer, Hon. S. W. Allerton, the well known Chicago millionaire, vice-president and general manager, H. M. B. Bary, of Philadelphia; general secretary, E. B. Bary, of Boston. The main offices will be in Chicago and in the city of Mexico. E. B. Bary, who has just returned from the city of Mexico, with the documents, left for the East last night to arrange the details and the organization will be perfected in two weeks in Chicago.

WATCHING SENATOR SHERMAN.

People in England Don't Like His Attitude as to Venezuela.

London, Dec. 31.—The New York correspondent of the Times argues that the fact that Senator Sherman definitely allies himself with the President on the Venezuelan question augurs ill for the cessation of the controversy. "Mr Sherman sides with President Cleveland against all the great lawyers and all the best authorities on this question, both American and European, and against Mr Sherman himself," says the correspondent. He thinks Senator Sherman's attitude indicates that the Republicans are not entirely separated from President Cleveland. He sees danger in Senator Sherman's assumption that the question of affairs grows out of the effort among the people of the United States that Lord Salisbury is ready to acquiesce in arbitration.

The afternoon newspapers all comment on the utterances of Senator Sherman on President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, and regard them as being a plain warning that danger of further trouble has not yet passed.

ORDERS FOR PROJECTILES.

Government Orders Amount to $6000,000.

Pittsburg, Dec. 28.—The naval bureau of ordnance at Washington has concluded contracts with the Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling steel companies which will absorb the entire production of armor piercing projectiles made by these concerns for months to come. The total value of the contracts reaches $600,000 and calls for 500 thirteen-inch armor piercing projectiles and 1,800 eight-inch armor piercing projectiles. These shells are intended for the new battleships now nearing completion. The department at Washington says the contracts have no connection with the Venezuelan matter, but are given to anticipate an emergency and to bar any other country from securing the product of these companies.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our baby when three weeks old was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. We began with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and after using a few applications we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scabs and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grand Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. MR. & MRS. PARK, 1620 Holly street Ave., Kan. City.

Money, Crops, Trade.

THE TRADE REPORTS.

Industries Will Expand in the New Year.

New York, Dec. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade says: The failures of the fourth quarter and the year 1895, not yet finished, can not be definitely stated, but the aggregate of deferred liabilities for the year, while much smaller than in 1893, will vary but little from that of 1894. The year's aggregate of commercial liabilities will probably be about $170,000,000 in manufacturing over $73,000,000 or 10 per cent more than last year, but in trading about $85,000,000 or 9 per cent less than last year. The foreign and financial measures of the President were followed by violent reaction in the stock market last Saturday, with grave fears of monetary trouble.

The sudden panic checked business in many departments and the industries can not be expected to show signs of improvement until the new year begins. Orders have for months been so much smaller than they were in the summer, when production was expanding and prices mounting rapidly, that new causes of uncertainty have the more influence. Bessemer pig has declined 25 cents more at Pittsburg; the bar iron association has reduced its price, not yet to the rate at which steel as well as iron bars are actually sold, and in most departments this industry suffers from the speculative advance in prices and production last summer.

In the great textile manufactures the usual holiday dullness is increased by delay of orders, though there is some accumulation of goods for the demand expected soon. In woolen goods the market is extremely dull, soft woolen dress goods and ladies' cloths are a shade lower, and the average of quotations is about 1 1-2 per cent lower for the week. Some makers have gone below last year's quotations in securing orders.

The shoe and leather business does not improve, and both leather and manufactured goods decline slightly, though speculation is again hoisting hides about 10 per cent for all in two weeks and some kinds 25 per cent. Wheat and cotton were depressed by last week's panic, and have had little time to recover. Wheat receipts continue enormous for the week, 3,794,072 bushels against 1,732,908 last year and Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 7,526,960 bushels in four weeks of December against 7,763,630 last year. Russian and other shipments are moving freely, official estimates are wholly forgotten and the men who predicted $1 wheat have disappeared. Cotton has remained at 8 1-4 cents since last Saturday, and enormous commercial and mill stocks here and abroad with a demand for goods much smaller than in September hinder an advance. The quantity which has come into sight is 30 per cent less than last year to date, but slightly larger than in 1892, when the crop was 6,700,000 bales.

Failures for the week have been 309 in the United States against 350 last year and 40 in Canada, against 41 last year.

SMALL HARVEST OF CEREALS.

Report From Russia Shows the World's Crop Greatly Decreased.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Official calculations made in Russia and transmitted to the State department by United States Consul-General Kare, at St. Petersburg, show that the present year's harvest of cereals in the whole world is much smaller than last year's, and compared with 1894, the decrease is in wheat 150,467,000 bushels, and rye 128,971,000 bushels. Other grains turned out better. In Russia the harvest was short 55,371,733 bushels of wheat, and 88,345,425 bushels of rye. The Russian financial organ therefore commends the policy adopted by Russian dealers of holding back their grains to obtain better prices later on. The official estimates for next year place the amount of wheat required to be imported at 513,923,715, and the rye at 91,123,741 bushels, of which Russia will be expected to supply 121,553,925 bushels of wheat, and 57,527,705 bushels of rye. She will be able to export 131,567,860 bushels of wheat and 59,529,342 bushels of rye.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, O., December 31, 1895.

The following shows changes in government bonds during Dec. 31 Dec. 4

U. S. 4's (new), coupons	118	117½
U. S. 4's (new), registered	116	117½
U. S. 5's, coupons	112½	112
U. S. 5's, registered	112	112
U. S. 4's, coupons	112	112
U. S. 4's, registered	109	108
U. S. 2's, registered	96	94
Pacific 6's of '95	99	99

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close To-Day.

There were dull markets to-day owing to the near approach of the first of the year. Prices opened easy, but showed a better tone on showing of the world's shipments for the past week, which were small. A factor of strength also, was the light Northwestern receipts. Prices fluctuated for a time, but in the last half of the session firmed, the strengthening feature being liberal export clearances. At the close the markets were fairly firm.

Corn was dull and in the beginning inclined to weakness, but closing prices were steady. The range of prices was quite even. May corn opened and closed at 28½c; the highest at Chicago December and January corn opened and closed at 26½c; May 28¾c. Oats, firm 28¾@28¾c.

Prices of wheat to-day:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
May	67½	68¾	67½	67¾
Toledo	65½	66¾	65½	65¾
Chicago	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¼
New York	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
St. Louis	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾

December wheat at Chicago, 56½c bid, close.

Receipts in the Northwest to-day, 258, 68 bushels of wheat, with 468 cars on track; on track same day last year, 259 cars.

Liverpool closed easier.

World's shipments past week, 3,725,000 bushels.

Export clearances to-day: Wheat, 677,545 bushels; flour, 16,000 barrels; or wheat and flour as wheat, 679,545 bushels.

May pork at Chicago, $9.05; close, $8.97.

Oats for May at Chicago, 12c; close, 19½c.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow at Chicago: Wheat, cars, 90; corn, cars, 175; oats, cars, 150.

Report that Argentine crop is badly damaged.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

There was a fair business done at the Produce Exchange to-day. Trade would have been larger had it not been for the pleasant wind-up of the year. At the close the market was firm, with an advancing tendency.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 67c; close 67¾c.

December wheat nominally, 67¾c; May wheat, 68¾c; July, then 68¾c.

Corn—Fair Trade, Steadier.

Trade in corn was fair, and market steadier at the close; No. 2 mixed corn, 26c; No. 3 corn, 27½c; No. 4 corn, 24½c; No. 2 May, 28c; No. 3 yellow, 28½c.

Oats, quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20c bid; No. 3 white, no bid; No. 2 May, 20c bid.

Rye, dull; No. 2, 37½c.

Clover seed dull and 25c higher. The market was steady throughout. Prime cash, $4.25; January, $4.25; March, $4.42½. Receipts, 135 bags; shipments, 208 bags.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was active this morning for the season of the year, but there was less doing than on the day previous to Christmas. In poultry trade was much less than for Christmas. Butter is firm for best quality. Eggs firm and supply not large.

Butter—Ohio creamery, 23@24c; best Western creamery, 23@24c; fair quality creamery, 21@22c; finest dairy, 19@20c; best dairy rolls, 18@19c; best dairy solids, 17@18c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 21@22c; cold storage, 16@18c; lime solution, 14@16c.

Fruits—Apples, $2@2.25 per bu.; apples, obl., $1.25@1.75; pears, bu., $1.00@1.25.

Cheese—Ohio firsts, 9@10c; Ohio standards, 9½c; New York firsts, 9@10c.

Vegetables—Beans, handpicked medium, $1.10@1.15; handpicked marrow, $1.50@1.55; unpicked country cleaned, 75@80c; lettuce, lb., 5@10c; squashes, ton, $3.00@3.50; cauliflower, doz., $1.25@1.50; apples, obl., $1.25@1.75; pears, bu., $1.00@1.25.

Cheese—Ohio firsts, 9@10c; Ohio standards, 9½c; New York firsts, 9@10c.

Vegetables—Beans, handpicked medium, $1.10@1.15; handpicked marrow, $1.50@1.55; unpicked country cleaned, 75@80c; lettuce, lb., 5@10c; squashes, ton, $3.00@3.50; cauliflower, doz., $1.25@1.50; carrots, bu., 15@15c; parsnips, bu., 30@35c; turnips, bu., 15@15c; spinach, bu., 30@35c; potatoes, bu., 25@30c; cabbages, bbls., 75@75c; ton, $8.00@9.00; onions, bu., white, 35@35c; yellow, 25c.

Poultry, Dressed—Turkeys, lb., 11½@12c; chickens, spring, lb., 9c; old fowls, 6@7c; geese, lb., 8c; ducks, lb., 9c. Live—Turkeys—Hens, 8c; chickens, 6@6½c; geese, 8c; ducks, 9@10c.

Dressed meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.25, beef, lb., 4@5c; lambs, lb., 4½@5c; mutton, lb., 4c; calves, lb., 6@8c.

Hides—Green No. 1 cows and steers, 5c; No. 2's and bulls, 3½c; calf, 6c; No.